DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 239 980 SO 015 261

AUTHOR Happel, Sue
TITLE Australia.
INSTITUTION Area Education Agency 7, Cedar Falls, IA.
PUB DATE [80]
NOTE 98p.
PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom Use - Materials (For Learner) (051) -- Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Botany; *Cultural Background; Economics; Education; *Foreign Countries; *Geography; Government (Administrative Body); History; Instructional Materials; Intermediate Grades; Religion; Social Studies; Teacher Developed Materials; Transportation; Units of Study; Wildlife
IDENTIFIERS *Australia; PF Project

ABSTRACT

Designed for intermediate grade students, this 4-week unit contains 11 lessons on Australian culture and geography. Topics covered are: the map, history, geography, climate, economy, people, education, religion, recreation, government, cities, transportation, communication, wildlife, and plantlife. Each lesson includes text and questions on the material. A unit review and test measure students' understanding of the materials. A bibliography and answer key are included. The document is part of a collection of materials from the Iowa Area Education Agency 7 Teacher Center Project. (LP)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED239980

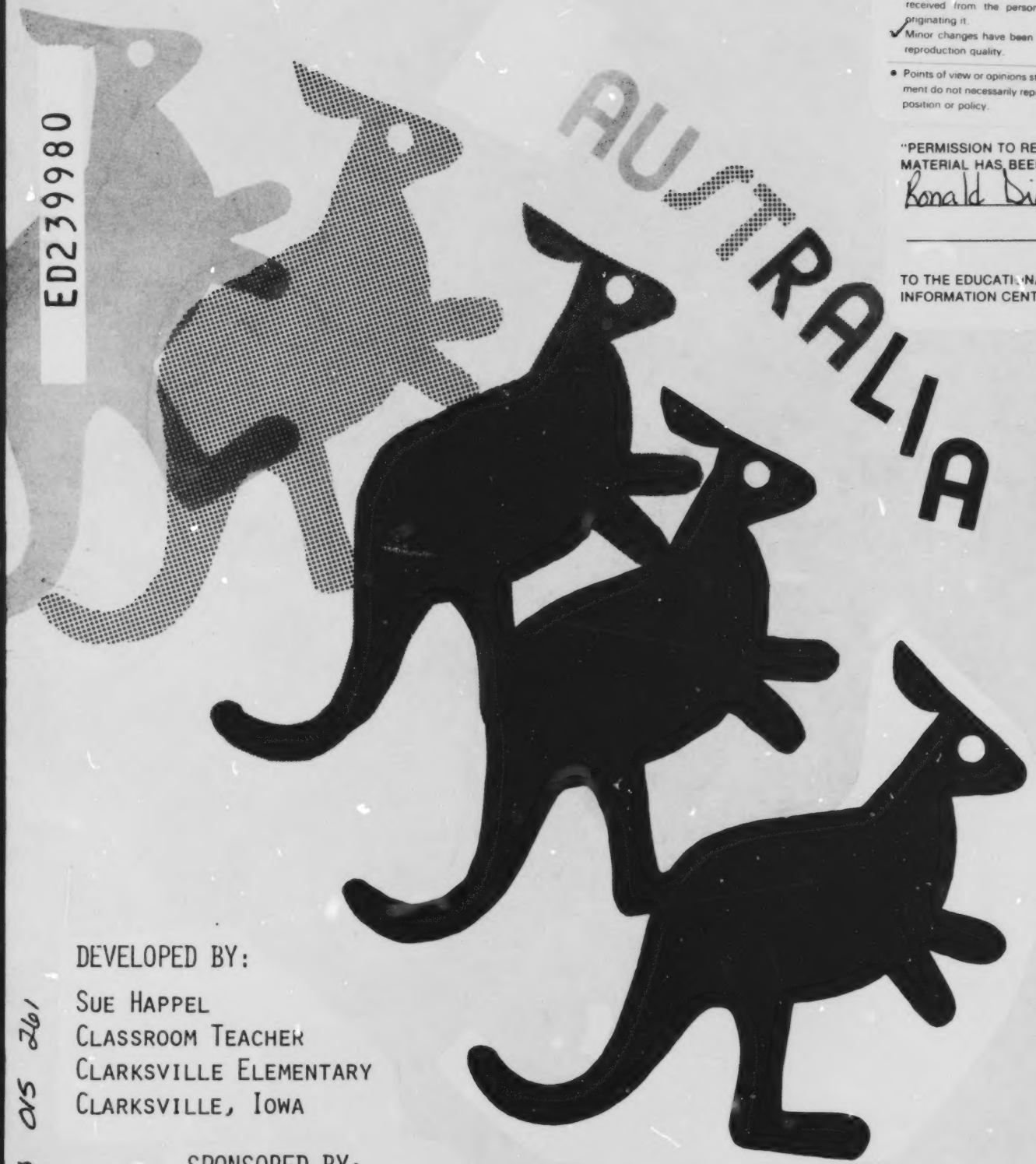
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
✓ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Ronald Dickinson

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."



DEVELOPED BY:

SUE HAPPEL
CLASSROOM TEACHER
CLARKSVILLE ELEMENTARY
CLARKSVILLE, IOWA

SS OVS 261

SPONSORED BY:

AEA-7 TEACHER CENTER
NELLIE GARVEY SCHOOL
2201 E. MITCHELL AVE.
WATERLOO, IOWA 50702

AREA EDUCATION AGENCY 7

Cedar Falls, Iowa

Document title: Australia

Author(s): Sue Happel

Developed with funds provided by a federal Teacher Center grant contract under the provisions of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

AEA 7 Teacher Center
Waterloo, Iowa
Sept. 15, 1978 to Aug. 15, 1983

Teacher Center Policy Board Chair - Doris Mauer
Teacher Center Director - Diane Gibson, Ed. D.

Ronald Dickinson, Ed. D.- Chief Administrator, AEA 7

PREFACE

This study of Austrialia is written for intermediate students, grades four through six. The unit should take three to four weeks to cover. Many of the lessons will take more than one class period if used in their entirety. I have tried to include enough material on each topic so that teachers may use as much or as little as they wish, according to the age and abilities of their students. In most cases, the pages may be duplicated as student worksheets or used as teacher background for lecture and class discussion.

During the teaching of this unit, I find it helpful to set up a display and activity center, preferably near a bulletin board. I include as many books as I can on Austrialia as well as any other artifacts and supplemental materials that are available. I also try to allow students enough room to play review games, and work on and display projects.

I hope you will find my unit a valuable teaching tool.

Sue Happel
Clarksville Elementary

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
LESSON 1:	Map Work	1
LESSON 2:	History	4
LESSON 3:	Geography and Climate	14
LESSON 4:	Economy	22
LESSON 5:	Australia's People	28
LESSON 6:	Education, Religion and Recreation	38
LESSON 7:	Government	43
LESSON 8:	Australia's Cities	48
LESSON 9:	Transportation and Communication	53
LESSON 10:	Wildlife	56
LESSON 11:	Plantlife	64
UNIT REVIEW		66
AUSTRALIA TEST		70
ANSWER KEYS		74
BIBLIOGRAPHY		88

LESSON 1: MAP WORK

Locate the following on your map:

A. States and Territories

1. Queensland
2. New South Wales
3. Victoria
4. Tasmania
5. South Australia
6. Western Australia
7. Northern Territory

B. Cities

1. Brisbane
2. Sydney
3. Canberra
4. Melbourne
5. Hobart
6. Adelaide
7. Perth
8. Darwin
9. Alice Springs
10. Kalgoorlie

C. Water

1. Pacific Ocean
2. Bass Strait
3. Great Australian Bight
4. Gulf of Carpentaria
5. Torres Strait
6. Coral Sea
7. Great Barrier Reef
8. Tasman Sea
9. Indian Ocean
10. Timor Sea
11. Arafura Sea
12. Lake Eyre
13. Darling River
14. Murray River

D. Land Features

1. Great Dividing Range
2. Mt. Kosciusko
3. Nullarbor Plain
4. Great Sandy Desert
5. Great Victoria Desert
6. Great Artesian Basin

E. Directions

1. Australia is _____ of Antarctica.
2. Africa is _____ of Australia.
3. New Zealand is _____ of Australia.

4. Australia is _____ of Hawaii.
5. Australia is _____ of South America.
6. Papua is _____ of Australia.
7. Japan is _____ of Australia.
8. India is _____ of Australia.

F. Scale of Miles: Use your ruler and atlas to find the approximate distance between:

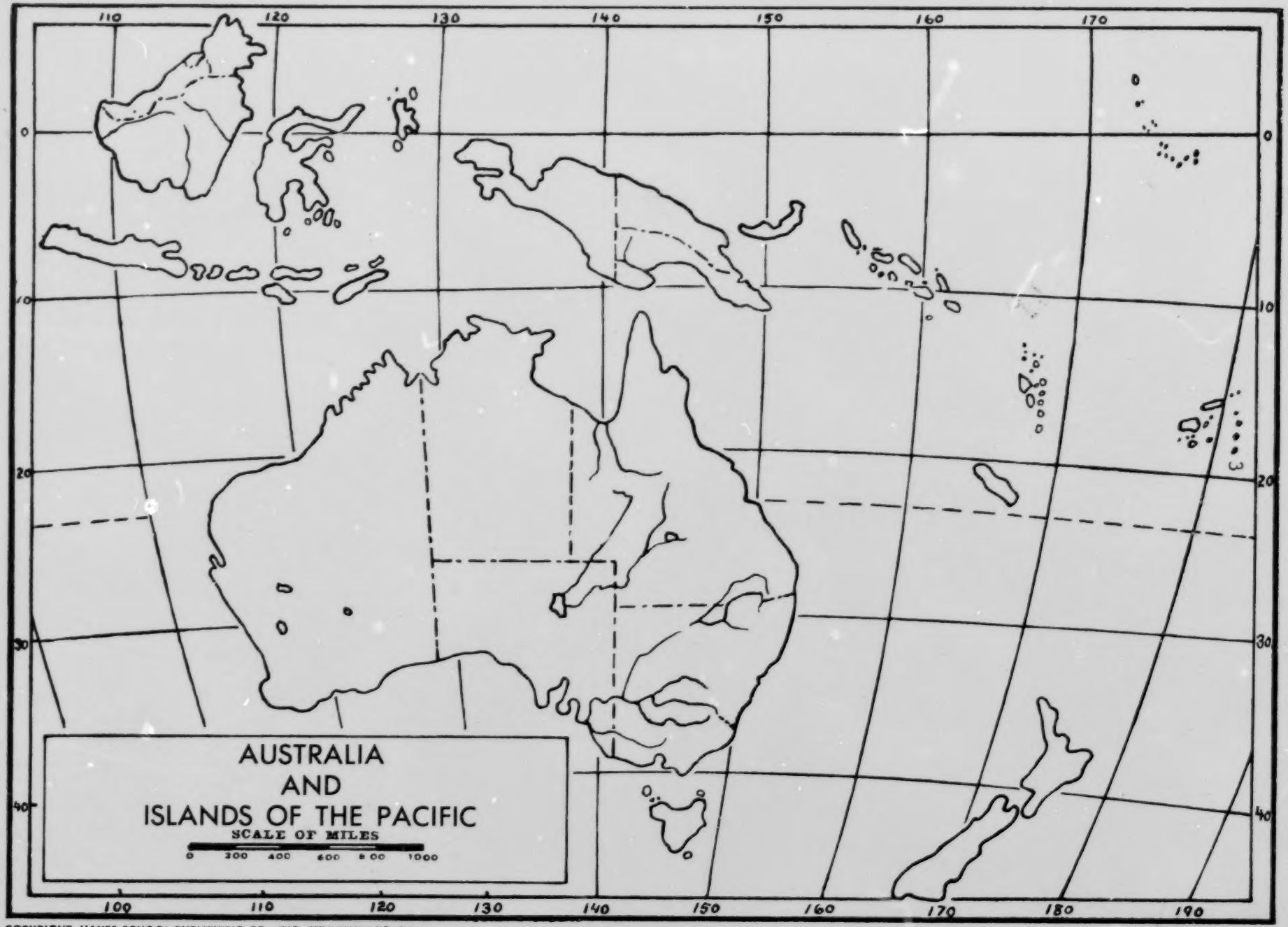
1. Australia and Antarctica _____
2. Australia and New Zealand _____
3. Australia and the equator _____
4. Australia and Hawaii _____
5. Australia and Japan _____
6. Australia and Africa _____
7. Australia and India _____
8. Australia and Papua _____
9. Mainland Australia and Tasmania _____
10. Australia and Mainland U.S.A. _____

G. Between what longitude and latitude does Australia lie?

Enrichment Projects:

Choose one of the topics below to give an oral or written report on:

1. Ayers Rock
2. Great Barrier Reef
3. Lake Eyre
4. Mount Kosciusko
5. Botany Bay
6. Great Australian Bight



COPYRIGHT, HAYES SCHOOL PUBLISHING CO., INC., WILKINSBURG, PA.

LESSON 2: HISTORY

Australia was probably discovered in 1601 by a Portuguese sea captain, Manull Godhina de Erida. In 1606, a Dutch navigator named Willem Janz sailed along and landed briefly in the north-east corner of Australia. During the early 1600's Dutch ships explored much of Australia's south, west, and northern coasts. In 1642, a Dutch sea captain, Abel Janszoon Tasman, sailed around Australia proving it was either an island or continent, not part of the Antarctic Continent. During this voyage he visited a land mass he named Van Diemen's Land. He thought this land was part of the larger mass we now know as Australia. It was actually a separate island which was renamed Tasmania in his honor in 1855. The Tasman Sea which lies between Australia and New Zealand, which Tasman is also credited with discovering, was also named for him.

William Dampier, an Englishman, visited the Northwest Coast in 1688. But the man most responsible for Australia's settlement was Captain James Cook of the British navy. All the earlier explorers had given unfavorable reports of a dry, barren land with no gold or riches. In 1770, Chook's ship, the Endeavor, sailed into Botany Bay near Sydney on Australia's fertile east coast. He named the land New Saute Wales and claimed it for Great Britain.

Before the Revolutionary War in America, Britain sent convicts to the colonies in order to relieve the overcrowding in her prisons. After America won independence Britain needed a new place to send convicts. In 1786 Captain Arthur Phillip, a retired naval officer, was appointed to establish a settlement for convicts in New South Wales for convicts and act as its governor. In 1788 Phillip arrived at the present day site of Sydney with 570 male and 160 female convicts, 200 British soldiers to act as guards, about 30 wives of soldiers and a few children. The new colony had to support itself by farming, and struggled against starvation for several years. During the 1790's the colonial government began granting tracts of land to soldiers and freed convicts. The first settlers from Britain also began arriving at this time.

In 1795, John Macarthur arrived from England with a flock of Merino sheep. This was the start of Australia's great sheep and wool industry.

When New South Wales was first settled, it was not known if Australia was one huge land mass or two or more islands. Some of the coastline had been charted so it was known that all of western Australia formed one mass which Tasman had named New Holland. The east coast had been mapped also, so people, therefore, thought New Holland and New South Wales might be islands instead of parts of one continent.

In 1798 and 1799, two British navigators, George Bass and Matthew Flinders, sailed around Tasmania and proved it to be an island. From 1801 to 1803, Flinders sailed completely around the continent, mapping all the uncharted areas, and so proved the mainland to be one land mass. By the 1820's, Australia had become the generally accepted name for this continent.

In 1813, a group of explorers found their way through the mountains and discovered vast plains that lay to the west. William Wentworth was one of these explorers. He later became known as the father of his country because of his long fight for Australian self-government.

During the 1820's, the New South Wales colony had built a strong economy based on wool trade with Britain. More and more settlers wanted to raise sheep but the government allowed settlers to buy or lease land only in a limited area. All land outside this area was considered government property. Many settlers began to occupy government land illiegally and became known as squatters. They gradually won legal recognition and were granted long term leases on the land.

In 1824, Hamilton Hume and William Hovell opened an overland route from Sydney to the future site of Melbourne. On their way they saw a very broad river which Charles Sturt followed to its mouth in 1829 and named the Murray. This paved the way for the settlement of Adelaide, at the river's mouth and the colony of South Australia.

Also in 1829, a British sea captain named Charles Fremantle landed on Australia's southwest coast and claimed the entire western part of the continent for Britain. Later that year about seventy English settlers officially established the colony of Western Australia and founded its capital, Perth.

During the 1830's many sheep farmers from the area around Sydney, as well as Tasmania, migrated to the southern part of New South Wales. They founded the free settlement of Melbourne which had been a penal settlement. These squatters occupied the rich grazing land around the Murray River and did so well on their own that they asked Great Britain to make them a separate colony. In 1851 their request was granted and the part of New South Wales south of the Murray River became the New Colony of Victoria.

The first long expeditions into Australia's interior began in the 1830's. In 1839 and 1840 John Edward Eyre discovered the vast, dry salt lakes northwest of Adelaide. In 1860 and 1861 Robert O'Hara Burke and William Wills became the first white men to cross the continent from north to south. They died of starvation on their return journey. In 1859 the government of South Australia offered a reward to the first man who

could cross the continent. The government wanted to find new areas for settlement and a route for a telegraph line. John McDouall Stuart won the prize in 1863 after a difficult five year journey. He was so broken in health that he returned to England and died a few years later.

The discovery of gold in the 1850's was probably the biggest factor drawing settlers to Australia. E. H. Hargraves, a California prospector, discovered gold in New South Wales. An even richer field was discovered in Victoria the same year. The population of Australia grew from 400,000 in 1850 to 1,100,000 in 1860 as adventurers and speculators from all over the world rushed to Australia. Gold was found in all Australian states, but the richest strikes were in Victoria and Western Australia. Western Australia's big gold rush did not begin until 1892 with the discovery of gold at Coolgardie. The famous Golden Mile, still one of the world's great gold fields, was discovered in 1893 at Kalgoorlie.

All through the 1800's the Australian states remained separate colonies of Great Britain. Each colony had its own elected legislature and government ministers who controlled internal affairs, but Britain managed foreign affairs and defense. By the late 1800's many Australians believed the colonies would be better off if they became completely independent and had their own unified government. A federal council was organized in 1885 but all the colonies did not join and it had little power except to advise the colonial governments.

In 1897 and 1898 a federal convention drew up a constitution which was approved by both the people of Australia and the British Parliament. On January 1, 1901, the six colonies became states of a new nation, the Commonwealth of Australia. Edmund Barton was the first prime minister, and the first parliament met on May 9, 1901. The new nation kept the British monarch as head of state. Melbourne was used as capital until a site for the new federal capital could be chosen and developed.

When Great Britain declared war on Germany in 1913, Australia automatically considered herself at war on the side of the Allies. Every Australian who fought in World War I was a volunteer, over 400,000 of them. A special corps of Australian and New Zealand troops called Anzacs (Australia and New Zealand Army Corps) won a reputation for outstanding bravery. About 59,000 Australians gave their lives in the war.

The federal capital was moved to Canberra in 1927. In 1931 the British Parliament passed the Statute of Westminster which guaranteed that Australia could enact her own laws without interference from the British Parliament.

The Great Depression of the 1930's had a disastrous effect of Australia's economy. Many producers went bankrupt and over a fourth of the country's workers were without jobs.

Australia declared war on Germany on September 3, 1939, within a few hours after Britain had done so. Australian troops were sent to fight the Germans in mainland Greece, Crete, and northern Africa. Many troops were brought back to Australia after Japan entered the war on the side of Germany in 1941. In 1942 Japan bombed Darwin, and landed troops in New Guinea, threatening to invade Australia. Australia spent the rest of World War II driving the Japanese from New Guinea. Thousands of United States and other allied troops were stationed in Australia. Australia halted unnecessary production and provided food and equipment for these forces. Nine hundred ninety thousand "Aussies" served in World War II, and 29,000 died.

After the war Australia stepped up the development of natural and industrial resources with the help of foreign investors. In 1945 Australia needed more people to develop her economy so the government actively encouraged immigration. For many years, however, Australia had a Whites Only policy and would not admit Asian immigrants. Because of Australia's small population and the large number of Asians wishing to immigrate, Australians feared their way of life would be in danger if they were admitted. In recent years Australia has done away with its "Whites Only" policy. Australia's population has nearly doubled since 1945.

Australia became a charter member of the United Nations in 1945, and began to play an increasingly active role in world affairs. The country contributed to the U.N. forces that fought in Korea from 1950 to 1953. In 1950, Australia helped create the Colombo Plan for economic development in south and southeast Asia. Much technical assistance as well as machinery and communications equipment was provided. In 1951, Australia joined New Zealand and the United States in the Anzus Treaty, a mutual defense agreement. Three years later Australia and seven other nations signed a defense agreement to form the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. Each member is required to help the others in the event of a military attack.

From 1964 to 1972, Australian troops assisted the United States in the war in Vietnam. Also during the 1960's, Australia began cooperating with the United States space program by allowing the construction of tracking stations across the country.

During the 1950's and 1960's Australia generally enjoyed economic growth and prosperity. By 1975, however, inflation and unemployment were increasing rapidly. When the prime minister (Gough Whitlam) refused to step down, the governor general removed him from office. Elections were held, and the Liberal and Country parties coalition won.

Australia's future growth is tied closely to its vast mineral wealth. Australia has the world's largest undeveloped uranium deposits, but the future of this industry is uncertain because of the Australians who oppose nuclear energy, and the fact that some of the richest deposits lie on aboriginal tribal lands which they are trying to gain legal control over.

QUESTIONS: HISTORY

1. Who probably was first to discover Australia?

_____

2. Who was first to land in Australia? _____

3. Who proved Australia was not part of the Antarctic continent?

_____

How was this man honored for his explorations? (2)

_____

_____

4. Who was most responsible for Australia's settlement?

_____

5. Who claimed eastern Australia for Great Britain, and what did he name the land? _____

_____

6. What did Britain first use Australia for?

_____

7. What was the first settlement in Australia?
_____ The second? _____

8. How did the sheep and wool industry get started in Australia?

_____

9. Who claimed western Australia for Great Britain?

_____

10. What was western Australia called before it was claimed for Grate Britain? _____

11. Who proved both eastern and western Australia were part of one land mass? _____

12. Who is known as Father of his Country and why? _____

_____

13. What are squatters? _____

_____

14. Who opened the overland route from Sydney to Melbourne?

_____

15. Who followed the Murray River to its mouth and named it?

_____

16. Who made the first long expedition into Australia's interior? _____

17. Who were the first men to cross the continent of Australia?

_____

What was their fate? _____

18. Who made the first successful transcontinental trip? _____ Why was this trip important?

_____

19. What was the biggest factor drawing settlers to Australia?

_____

20. Where are Australia's richest gold fields?

_____

21. Where is one of the world's great gold fields?

_____

22. When did Australia become an independent country? _____

What is the official name of the country? _____

23. Who was Australia's first prime minister?

_____

24. Where was Australia's first national capital?

_____

25. What are the Anzacs? _____

_____

26. When did Canberra become the national capital? _____

27. What is the Statute of Westminster? _____

_____

28. Where did Australian soldiers fight the Germans in World War II? (3) _____

_____

29. Why did Australian soldiers return home before the war ended? _____

30. Why did Australia actively seek immigrants after World War II? _____

31. Why did Australia have a "Whites Only" policy for many years?

_____

32. When did Australia become a member of the United Nations?

_____

33. What <u>two</u> wars have Australian soldiers fought in since World War II? 1) _____

2) _____

34. What is the Colombo Plan, and how was Australia involved?

_____

_____

35. What is the Anzus Treaty? _____

_____

36. What is the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization? _____

_____

37. To what is Australia's future growth closely tied?

_____

Why could this be a problem? (2) _____

_____

_____

IMPORTANT NAMES IN AUSTRALIAN HISTORY

CAPTAIN JAMES COOK (1728-1779) English explorer. First to chart and claim the eastern coast of Australia for England in 1770.

CAPTAIN AUTHUR PHILLIP (1738-1813) English commander of fleet carrying convicts to Australia who established settlement (now Sydney) on January 26, 1788, and later became the governor of New South Wales. January 26 is celebrated as Foundation Day throughout Australia.

CAPTAIN MATTHEW FLINDERS (1774-1814) English navigator who circumvented the Australian continent in 1802-03. Wrote Voyage to Terra Australias, and is believed to be the first to use the name Australia.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM BLIGH (1754-1817) English naval officer, Captain of the Bounty in 1789. In 1805 appointed governor of New South Wales.

WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH (1793-1872) Australian explorer and statesman. In 1813 Wentworth, along with Gregory Blaxland and Lt. William Lawson, found a way across the Blue Mountains and opened the way for westward expansion. Known as the "Australian Patriot," he was largely responsible for the passage of the Constitution Act in 1842 which gave colonial self government to Australia. Founded Sydney University in 1852.

JOHN McDOUALL STUART (1815-1866) Scottish-born explorer of South Australia; made six expeditions to the interior, reaching the Indian Ocean. The rranscontinental telegraph line between Adelaide and Darwin follows one of the routes.

EDWARD JOHN EYRE (1815-1901) English explorer and colonial governor. Wrote Discoveries in Central Australia (1845).

NED KELLY (1835-1880) An Australian pioneer and outlaw. He became a legendary hero in song, story and motion picture.

EDWARD HAMMOND HARGRAVES (1816-1891) English born Australian rancher and prospector, discovered gold in 1851 near Bathhurst.

SIR EDWARD BARTON (1849-1920) Statesman and first prime minister of the Australian Commonwealth in 1901.

WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES (1864-1952) Born in Wales, he became Australian's Prime Minister during World War I.

SIR JOHN MONASH (1865-1931) Australian lieutenant general (1918) commanded Australian army corps in France during World War I.

LORD STANLEY MELBOURNE BRUCE (1883-) Australian statesman served as Prime Minister of Australia (1923-29); he represented and later became President of the Council of the League of Nations.

SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS (1855-1948) Jurist and statesman. He became first Australian-born governor general of Australia.

SIR CHARLES KINGSFORD-SMITH (1897-1935) Australian aviation pioneer. He set the world's record for flights from Australia to England and back.

JOSEPH BENEDICT CHIFLEY (1885-1951) As a train engineer he became active in union and then in national labor politics. Treasurer of Australia during and after World War II.

ALBERT NAMATJIRA (1902-1959) Aborigine artist.

SIR ROBERT GORDON MENSIES (1894-) Australian lawyer and political leader. Served as Prime Minister until 1966.

JOHN GREY GORTON (1911-) Prime Minister of Australia.

IMPORTANT DATES IN AUSTRALIAN HISTORY

1606 Luis Vaez de Torres (Spanish) sails through the strait between Australia and Papua that is now named after him.
1616 Dirk Hartog (Dutch) examines islands in Shark Bay in present Western Australia.
1642 Abel Janszoon Tasman (Dutch) discovers New Zealand and an island he named Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania).
1688 William Dampier (English) lands on the shores of Western Australia.
1770 Captain James Cook (English) formally claims the eastern coast of Australia.
1788 First settlement established at Sydney by Captain Authur Phillip and a group of convicts on January 26.
1797 Merino sheep introduced into Australia
1803 Captain Flinders circumnavigates the island and calls it Australia.
1803 Hobart, Tasmania settled
1813 First exploration beyond the Blue Mountains to the grasslands
1823 First constitutional charter granted by British government to New South Wales
1835 Melbourne settled at Port Philip Bay, Victoria
1844 Ludwig Leichardt crosses Australia from Queensland to Port Essington in the Northern Territory.
1851 Discovery of goldfields in Victoris and New South Wales.
1868 Great Britain ends transprotation of convicts to Australia
1883 Silver discovered at Broken Hill, New south Wales
1892 Gold discovered at Kalgoorlie, Western Australia
1901 Australian states unite and become a Commonwealth nation. Opening of first Federal Parliament.
1914 Australia enters World War I
1915 ANZAC's (Australian and New Zealand Army Corps) land at Gallipoli.
1917 Transcontinental railroad opened.
1927 Canberra replaces Melbourne as Australia's capital.
1939 Australia enters World War II.
1945 Australia becomes a charter member of the United Nations.
1950 Australian forces join U.N. army in Korea.
1951 Australia, New Zealand, and U.S. sign the ANZUS Treaty.
1954 Australia and seven other nations sign a defense agreement to form the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO).
1958 Sydney operates Australia's first nuclear reactor.
1961 Australia opens its first guided missile base.
1965 Royal Australian Regiment joins U.S. forces in Viet Nam.
1967 Prime Minister Harold Hold drowns while surfing.

LESSON 3: GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The continent of Australia lies about 750 miles south of the equator between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Because it lies entirely south of the equator, it is often called the "Land Down Under." There are many unusual facts about this continent-country. It is one of the world's largest nations in area, (2,974,851 square miles) and about the same size as the continental United States. However, it is one of the smaller nations in population (14,480,000 in 1980). It is the only nation to occupy a whole continent. It is the smallest, yet the oldest, continent. Geologists estimate that the Australian continent is 1,500,000,000 years old. It was the last continent to be discovered and settled by Europeans.

About the northern third of Australia lies in the Torrid Zone, and therefore has a tropical climate. Because Australia is south of the equator, summer begins in December and winter begins in June.

The northwest corner of the country has an average yearly temperature of 90 degrees and very little rainfall. The northeast corner, however, receives 150 inches of rain per year. Here we find hot, humid jungles, swamps, and rivers with huge alligators and crocodiles.

Two thirds of Australia lies within the Temperate Zone and has warm summers and mild, cool winters. The temperature seldom falls below freezing except on the mountains and nearly all precipitation falls as rain. In most areas rainfall is seasonal with wet and dry seasons. The wet season corresponds to summer and the dry season to winter.

Australia is divided into three main land regions. The Eastern Highlands extend from north to south in a strip about 150 miles wide along the eastern coast. Although made up of several mountain ranges, the name of Great Dividing Range is given to all the mountains lying inland from both the east and south coasts. The mountains separate the rolling hills and fertile plains near the coast from the outback, or Bush as the interior is otherwise known. Their slopes also divide the flow of the rivers in the region. Rivers that flow down eastern slopes flow into the ocean. Rivers that run down the western slopes flow to the Central Lowlands. Mt. Koscuisko, with an altitude of 7,313 feet, is the highest mountain. It is located in southeast Australia near Canberra. There is enough snow on many of the mountains during the winter for good skiing.

Many of the plateaus in the Eastern highlands have fertile soils and are used as crop land. Grass and forests cover other plateaus. At one time forests covered most of the coastal plain,

but they were cleared for farms and cities. Most of Australia's population lives in or around the cities of the eastern coastal plains.

The Central Lowlands have the lowest elevations in Australia. They extend from the Gulf of Carpentaria in the north, to the Great Australian Bight (bay) in the south. The region is generally flat. Many rivers flow through the lowlands after heavy rains. Rains are infrequent, however, except on the north, east, and southern edges of the region, so inland riverbeds are dry most of the year.

Farmers in the southern part of the Central Lowlands grow wheat. Most of the rest of the region is too hot and dry for most kinds of crops. Much of the land is covered with coarse grass and shrubs which make it suitable for grazing. The western and central parts of this region are the barren, sandy Simpson Desert. Lake Eyre is the lowest point in Australia. It lies 52 feet below sea level along the southern edge of this desert.

There are no large cities in this area. The largest, Mount Isa and Broken Hill are mining centers.

The Western Plateau covers the western two-thirds of Australia. It includes Western Australia, the Northern Territory, and parts of South Australia. Although the region has a higher elevation, the land is generally flat as in the lowlands, except for a few widely separated valleys, hills and rock formations. The Gibson, the Great Sandy, and the Great Victoria Deserts cover the central part of the Western Plateau. Except in the south and northeast, these deserts give way to land covered by grass and shrubs suitable for grazing. Rainfall is heaviest in the extreme north and southwest. These areas have most of the regions crop land. For 400 miles along the southern edge of the region extends a vast, dry, treeless plateau, called the Nullarbor Plain. The name means "no tree" in Latin.

The Western Plateau has two large cities, Adelaide in the extreme southeast, and Perth in the extreme southwest.

Ayers Rock, in Central Australia, is a popular tourist attraction. It is the world's largest Monolith. It is one and a half miles long and 1,000 feet high, and has numerous small caves. The walls of many of the caves are covered with rock paintings made long ago by aborigine artists.

Along the eastern and parts of the southern coast are hundreds of beaches. The ocean surf is usually high and surfboarding has become one of Australia's important sports. The coast of Queensland, in eastern Australia, is often called the Gold Coast because of the wonderful weather and fine beaches.

The largest coral reef in the world extends from north of Brisbane all the way to New Guinea. It is called the "Great Barrier Reef," extends for 1,250 miles, and covers 80,000 square miles. There are many tropical islands scattered along the reef or between the reef and mainland.

Coral reefs are found all over the South Pacific. Coral is formed from the bodies of tiny sea creatures called polyps. The combined skeletons of millions of polyps are deposited on the ocean floor and slowly build upward until the coral reaches the surface. A coral reef may be a few hundred yards, or many miles offshore. It protects the coast from the force of the ocean waves. This makes the water between the reef and the shore quite calm. The waters inside the reef remain quite warm year round and so clear it is possible to look down and see hundreds of different sea creatures clearly. There are many vacation resorts along the reef, and the water is exceptional for skin and scuba diving.

Rivers provide much of Australia's drinking water and water for irrigation. However, most of the rivers run dry, at least part of the year. They fill with water only during the rainy season, which occurs in the summer in the north and winter in the south. Dams and reservoirs have been built on the largest rivers to store water for use during the dry season.

The Murray River is the longest permanent flowing river in Australia. It starts in the Snowy Mountains and flows 1,600 miles westward to empty into the ocean southeast of Adelaide. During the southern dry season the Murray is fed by the Darling River. The Darling is the longest river, beginning in the central part of the Eastern Highlands and flowing 1,700 miles southward to join the Murray. Most of the Darling is dry during the winter, but its flow increases when the northern and central parts of the Eastern Highlands receive most of their rain. Therefore, the Darling is able to supply the Murray with water when most of the southern rivers are dry.

The Snowy River Scheme is Australia's biggest water conservation project. It is made up of an extensive system of dams, aqueducts, and tunnels. Some aqueducts and tunnels carry water from melting snows in the mountains to dams for storage. Others channel water from the dams to the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers. Water from these rivers is used to irrigate crop land in New South Wales and Victoria. Hydroelectric plants at the dams supply electricity for New South Wales, Victoria, and the Capital Territory.

Australia's only large permanent lakes have been artificially created as reservoirs for conservation projects. Most of the natural lakes are dry for months or years at a time.

These dry lakes are called playas and are common in South Australia and Western Australia. Most of the time a playa is simply a dry bed of salt or clay. They fill only after heavy rains. Since many are located in areas of extremely light rainfall, they are dry for years at a time. Lake Eyre in South Australia is the largest lake in Australia.

Australia has a fairly plentiful supply of underground water. However, most of it is too salty for humans or crop irrigation. It is fit for livestock, however, and therefore makes thousands of acres of otherwise useless land suitable for grazing.

Most of Australia's underground water is artesian, which means it gushes to the surface from its own pressure through any opening. It can be brought to the surface simply by digging a well, or bore as they are called in Australia. It does not have to be pumped.

The Great Artesian basin extends across much of eastern Australia. It is the country's largest source of artesian water but can be drunk only by livestock. Other artesian basins lie near the northwest, west, and south coasts. Usually water from the coastal basins is less salty and some can be used for irrigation. Adelaide, Perth, and many other coastal communities get some drinking water from artesian sources.

Australia is divided into six states and two mainland territories. Zueensland is in the northeast with Brisbane as its capital. South of Queensland is New South Wales. Sydney is its capital, as well as the country's largest city. Victoria lies south of New South Wales and Melbourne is its capital. South Australia is west of Victoria with Adelaide as its capital. All of the western and southwestern part of the country is the state of Western Australia. Perth is the state capital. Tasmania, Australia's baby state, is an island lying off the southeast tip of the continent. It is often called "Tazzie" by Australians, and Hobart is its capital.

Canberra, the national capital, is located in a federal district like the District of Columbia in the United States. It is called the Capital Territory.

The Northern Territory is a large, wild, and still not entirely explored area about the size of the state of Alaska. Much of Australia's dry outback lies in the Northern Territory. Large areas called Native Reserves are set aside for the aborigine tribes.

Australia also has several overseas territories. Norfolk Island, east of Brisbane, is famous for a variety of pine tree, the Norfolk Island Pine. Australia claims 2,472,000 square miles of territory in Antarctica. Except for scientists and explorers, no one lives in this land of ice and snow. Other overseas territories include Christmas Island, the Coral Sea Islands, Heard and McDonald Islands, and the Cocos Islands.

QUESTIONS: GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

1. Why is Australia called the "Land Down Under"? _____

_____

2. List 4 unusual facts about the continent-country of Australia.
   1. _____
   2. _____
   3. _____
   4. _____

3. Describe the climate of the northern third of Australia.

_____

4. Describe the climate of the southern two-thirds of Australia.

_____

5. List the 3 land regions of Australia. Tell where they are located and briefly describe each.
   1. _____

   _____
   2. _____

   _____
   3. _____

   _____

6. What two things do the Great Dividing Range divide?

_____

_____

7. What is the highest mountain and where is it located?

_____

8. In which region is most farming done? _____

9. What is the main crop grown in the Central Lowlands?

_____

10. What is most of the land in the Central Lowlands used for?

_____

11. What are two names used when referring to the interior regions of Australia? _____

_____

12. Which is the largest region? _____

13. What kind of land is most of the Western Plateau?

_____

14. Where is the Nullarbor Plain? _____

15. What does Nullarbor mean? _____

16. What and where is Ayer's Rock? _____

_____

17. Where is the Gold Coast, and how did it get its name?

_____

_____

18. Where is the Great Barrier Reef and how large is it?

_____

19. How are coral reefs formed? _____

_____

20. Why do you think vacation resorts would develop along the Great Barrier Reef? _____

_____

21. Why are rivers so important in Australia? _____

_____

22. What is the longest permanent river? _____

23. Why is the Darling River important to the Murray River?

_____

24. What is the Snowy River Scheme and why is it important?

_____

_____

25. What are playas? _____

26. What is the largest lake in Australia? _____

27. What are artesian wells? _____

_____

28. How do artesian wells make thousands of acres of useless land useful? _____

29. Why isn't artesian water usually suitable for humans or irrigating? _____

30. Name the 6 states and their capitals.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

31. Name the two territories and their capitals.

1. _____
2. _____

32. What is the largest city in Australia? _____

33. What is Tasmania's nickname? _____

34. What are large areas in the Northern Territory set aside for?

_____

35. What is Norfolk Island famous for? _____

36. Name at least 3 of Australia's overseas territories.

_____

_____

Enrichment Projects:

1. Make a salt dough relief map of Australia.
2. Make a report on one of the following topics:
   a. Australian Deserts
   b. Mountains in Australia
   c. The Great Barrier Reef
   d. Norfolk Island
   e. Christmas Island
   f. Botany Bay
   g. Great Australian Bight
   h. Snowy Mountain Scheme

LESSON 4: ECONOMY

Australia is one of the world's richest countries. Most countries have become rich through the production and export of manufactured goods. As in most countries, manufacturing is Australia's leading industry. The difference is that Australia uses the majority of the goods manufactured there for its own needs. Australia earns export income by selling farm products and minerals. Only part of the income goes to the farmers and mining companies that produce the goods. However, much of it goes to the firms that process and distribute the goods. In this way the agricultural and mineral exports help the whole economy and allow many Australians to have a high standard of living.

Australia has always been handicapped by lack of capital. (money to finance business and industrial development). The country has had to depend on capital from other countries. Many of Australia's companies, factories, and other businesses are owned or controlled by American, British, or other foreign investors.

AGRICULTURE

Farmland covers about two thirds of Australia. Most of this, however, is dry grazing land. Crops are grown only on about five percent of the farmland. The use of modern agricultural methods make this small percentage of land highly productive, and the high degree of mechanization requires a minimum of human labor. Less than ten percent of the country's workers are farmers, yet they provide nearly all the food needed by the entire nation.

Australia's leading farm products are cattle, calves, wheat, wool, dairy products, sugar cane, fruits, sheep, lambs, and barley. Australia is the world's largest producer of wool and a leading producer and exporter of beef, sugar, and wheat.

Sheep and cattle are raised in all the Australian states. However, New South Wales and Western Australia produce more than half the country's sheep and wool, and Queensland and New South Wales produce more than half the country's beef cattle. Victoria is the leading producer of dairy products. Wheat is grown in all areas with moderate rainfall and temperatures, but the highest production occurs in New South Wales and Western Australia. Farms on the east coast of Queensland grow sugar cane, bananas, pineapples and other tropical crops. Fruits such as apples, pears, and grapes are grown in all states, but Tasmania is famous for its apples.

MINING

Australia is rich in mineral resources, but most of them are found in the dry, deserted outback. This makes it extremely expensive to mine them since special transportation and housing facilities must be constructed every time a new site is opened. The mining industry depends heavily on foreign investors. The government has tried to establish a general rule that no more than 50 percent of a mining operation may be owned by foreigners, but this is not strictly enforced when the Australians cannot raise enough capital.

The Australians began developing their mineral resources during the 1800's after the discovery of gold. Today Australia is becoming one of the world's leading mining countries, ranking first in the production of bauxite, and is a leading producer of coal, copper, gold, iron ore, lead, manganese, nickel, silver, tin, tugnsten, and zinc. Nearly all of the world's high quality opals are mined in Australia. Australia also has the world's largest undeveloped uranium deposits. Almost all of Australia's petroleum is produced in Victoria's offshore wells.

MANUFACTURING

Like the mining industry, Australia's factories also depend heavily on foreign investors. Australia's factories produce most of her consumer goods, such as processed foods and household goods that the people there require.

However, Australia must import most of its producer goods, such as factory machinery, construction equipment and other goods used in production. Australia does produce enough iron and steel to meet the needs of other industries.

Australia's leading manufacturing states are New South Wales and Victoria. Most of the factories are in and around Sydney and Melbourne. Most specialize in assembly work and light manufacturing. Many plants process farm products or minerals for export. The leading manufactured products are processed foods, metals, transportation equipment, paper, and household appliances.

FORESTRY AND FISHING

Most of Australia's native trees are eucalyptus. Their wood is used for making paper, floorboards, and furniture, but it is generally too hard for construction purposes. Softwood trees, such as pine and fir, have been planted on tree farms for construction use. Monterey pine from California are Australia's second most important timber trees.

Although Australia is surrounded by water, its fishing indistry is small. Only a few of the thousands of species of fish found in the coastal waters are both plentiful and good to eat. Shellfish, such as abalone, lobster, oysters, prawns, and scallops provide the most income, and the majority is exported. Catches of salmon, mullet, and tuna are also fairly large. Although small, Australia's fishing industry is profitable.

TOURISM

Although Australia has numerous tourist attractions, the country does not attract enough foreign tourists to make up for the money Australians spend abroad. Distance and cost are the major obstacles for tourists from Europe and the United States. Most of Australia's visitors come from Japan, Southeast Asia, New Zeland, and other Pacific islands. These are also the places Australians visit most.

FOREIGN TRADE

About thirty years ago most of Australia's exports were farm products. Today, however, almost as much export income is from minerals. Three fourths of Australia's imports are manufactured items.

For many years Great Britain was Australia's main trading partner. However, distance and transportation costs have forced Britain to do more trading with other Western European countries. Today, Japan is Australia's biggest customer, especially for wool, wheat, coal, iron ore, and other minerals. China and other Asian countries are also good customers. The United States and Japan are the sources of most Australian imports. The United States imports large amounts of Australian beef, sugar, and alumina, which comes from bauxite and is used to make aluminum.

QUESTIONS: ECONOMY

1. To what does Australia owe her wealth? (2) _____

_____

2. What is Australia's greatest handicap in developing her resources? _____

3. Who owns many of Australia's factories and other businesses?

_____

4. How much of Australia's farmland is used for grazing? _____ For crops? _____

5. What two factors account for the high productivity on Australia's farms? _____

_____

6. Name 4 main farm products produced in Australia.

_____ _____

_____ _____

7. What two states produce most of Australia's sheep and wool?

_____ _____

8. What two states produce most of Australia's beef?

_____ _____

9. What two states produce most of Australia's wheat?

_____ _____

10. What kind of crops are raised on the east coast of Queensland? _____

11. Which state is famous for apples? _____

12. Why is mining so expensive in Australia? (2)

_____

_____

13. What mineral does Australia rank first in world production in? _____

14. Name five other minerals Australia is a leading producer of.
    1. _____ 2. _____
    3. _____ 4. _____
    5. _____

15. What gem is Australia famous for? _____

16. Australia has the world's largest deposit of undeveloped _____.

17. Explain the difference between consumer and producer goods.
    _____
    _____
    _____

18. Where are Australia's main manufacturing areas? (2)
    _____ _____

19. Name five of Australia's leading manufactured products.
    1. _____ 2. _____
    3. _____ 4. _____
    5. _____

20. What is the most abundant kind of native tree in Australia? _____ What are some of its uses?
    _____

21. What is the second most important timber tree in Australia? _____ Why is it important?
    _____

22. Name 5 fish which provide income for Australia's fishing industry. 1. _____
    2. _____ 3. _____
    4. _____ 5. _____

23. Why is Australia's tourist trade so small? (2)
    _____
    _____

24. Where do most of Australia's tourists come from? (3)

    1. _____ 2. _____

    3. _____

25. What are the <u>two</u> main sources of export income for Australia?

    _____ _____

26. Who is Australia's biggest customer today?

    _____

27. Who are the major sources of Australia's imports? (2)

    1. _____ 2. _____

28. What products does the United States buy from Australia? (3)

    1. _____ 2. _____

    3. _____

Enrichment Projects:

1. Make a report on one or more of the following:

    a. opals
    b. eucalyptus trees
    c. merino sheep
    d. uranium
    e. bauxite

LESSON 5: AUSTRALIA'S PEOPLE

Australia's population is about 14,860,000. About 85% of these people live in the southeastern quarter of the country, especially in the large cities. Nearly all Australians are European immigrants or descendants of immigrants who have been attracted to Australia by the promise of high paying employment. Until the mid-1900's most immigrants came from Great Britain and Ireland. After World War II the government encouraged Europeans from Italy, Greece, West Germany, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and the Netherlands who had been left homeless by the war to come to Australia. There were immigration requirements stating that applicants must have some special skill and a stable personal background. Professionals, such as doctors, lawyers, and teachers were given priority. During the 1970's the number of immigrants from New Zealand and Southeast Asia increased, largely due to the lifting of Australia's "Whites Only" policy. There has never been any restrictions on immigrants from Canada and the United States, however, few Canadians and Americans have moved to Australia.

English is the official language of Australia. It includes many British terms such as a lift for an elevator, a tap for a faucet, biscuits for crackers, pub for tavern, boat for a truck, and petrol for gasoline. However, Australian English and British English do have their differences.

The first settlers in Australia had to develop a whole new vocabulary to describe the many unfamiliar things they found there. Sometimes they used English words for things that resembled something they knew. Other times, they borrowed words from the aborigines, such as kangaroo and koala.

Especially the settlers of the interior regions developed a colorful vocabulary, calling the region itself the bush or outback. Ranches became known as stations, owners as squatters, herds of animals as mobs, cowboys as ringers, a round up as a muster, a bed roll as a sway, an Australian rustler as a poddy-dodger, wild horses as brumbies, bucking broncos as buckjumpers. Australian English also contains many figures of speech. To say one's "blood is warth bottling" is a term of high praise. Ned Kelly was a famous outlaw of the 1800's and an exceptionally brave person is said to be "as game as Ned Kelly." "Waltzing Mathilda" is one of Australia's most famous songs. In Australia, a mathilda is a backpack, and to "waltz mathilda" means to "tramp the roads."

City life in Australia is much like that in most other English speaking countries. Country life, however, is quite different in many ways. Life on cattle and sheep stations in

the outback is much like that on the Western cattle range in the United States 75 years ago. Neighbors may be 20 to 100 miles apart and the nearest town 100 miles away. A visit to town may take place once a month or perhaps only once a year. However, many outback families think nothing of driving 150 miles to a movie. The outback has few paved roads, so travel by automobile is difficult or, at times, impossible. Land rovers or jeeps are popular for this reason. Many well-to-do families have their own light planes. Some of the larger stations are like small towns with their own store, school, and chapel. The standard of living in rural Australia is as high or higher than it is in the cities. Most rural families own their property and live comfortably. Older homes are usually built of wood and surrounded by a wide porch. As in cities, newer homes are built of brick. Most rural homes have electric power, indoor plumbing, and many are also air conditioned. Every rural home has a two-way radio to communicate with other outback families, the law in case of trouble, and the Flying Doctor Service in case of illness. Although most children who live on stations receive their education over the 2-way radio, some attend boarding schools in the cities.

Musters, or round-ups, occur several times a year on both cattle and sheep stations. Mobs, or herds, of livestock must be moved from one grazing area to another and some are still mustered to the nearest part or railroad for shipment, although many stations now truck their livestock to market. The ringer (cowboy) and stockmen (sheepmen) still rely on their horses. A mustering may cover as much as 1,000 miles, so the men must spend long hours in the saddle and many nights sleeping around the campfire. When they are working close to the home base, the ringers generally sleep in a bunkhouse and often eat their evening meal with their boss and his family.

The Australians who operate outback stations lead pioneer lives in spite of modern conveniences. The climate is not always pleasant, with weeks of terrible heat. Obtaining good water may become a problem during the long dry seasons. Kangaroos and dingoes must be hunted and rabbits kept under control. And there are still poddy-dodgers who will steal cattle from distant parts of a station if it is not well patrolled.

Aborigine means the first inhabitants of a land, and some of Australia's 135,000 aborigines are considered to be the most primitive people in the world. No one knows for sure where they came from or how long ago. The "Abos," or "Blackfellows," as they are often called, are generally divided into two groups. The people of Northern Australia are a Negro race thought to have come from New Guinea. Those people of the southern regions are believed to be decended from a dark-skinned race from India which may have come to Australia as long as 40,000 years ago.

When the Europeans arrived in Australia, the aborigines lived along the coasts. As more settlers came many were killed or forced to move inland. Probably fewer than 50,000 aborigines are of unmixed ancestry. Most live in rural areas or reserves or the sheep and cattle stations where they work. Each year, however, a growing number of younger aborigines move to the cities.

There are still a few aborigines scattered through the great empty middle of Australia who live exactly as their forefathers did thousands of years ago. Although they live in the primitive tribal manner, they have developed senses and abilities not to be surpassed by any other people. Aborigines who live in the tribal state wear little or no clothing. They use few tools, although they are very skilled in the use of their primitive weapons. The boomerang is probably the most familiar of these. The woomers is a special holder used to throw spears. They have never learned to grow crops. They have not developed a system of numbers and counting. They do not live in villages, but with the family group or tribe. They may make shelters of branches and bark to keep off mosquitoes, but they usually sleep in the open by the campfire with their dogs. Tribes have no political chief or formal government. The main leaders are religious leaders.

The aborigines wife is called a "lubra" and the family usually has a dingo, or wild dog. When a fire is needed, two sticks are rubbed together. However, the family eats more uncooked than cooked meat. Food is scarce, so everything that moves is considered food. The children catch and kill ants until there are enough for a meal. Rats, an occasional kangaroo, birds, shellfish, eggs, and a few wild vegetables make up the aborigine's diet.

In order to survive, the aborigines have developed unusual senses and abilities. It is believed they can smell water for miles, or they can see a small cloud, know there is rain in it, and follow it for miles until the rain falls. Sometimes only wet sand can be found, so it is sucked for moisture.

Aborigines have the finest eyesight of any people on earth. They are the very best trackers. They can track down an animal by following tracks that are days old.

Much creative talent is shown in aboriginal arts and crafts. Men painted on bark and stone, and their cave paintings may still be seen in many parts of Australia. They also carved figures of wood and stone and painted them. Some made wooden dishes to store food and water. Others wove beautiful bags, baskets, and mats using twine and cord made from bark, root fibers, fur and human hair.

The Aborigines were deeply religious, and their religion entered all parts of their lives. They believed in great beings who had created the world and everything in it. These beings never died but became part of nature to live in sacred beliefs and rituals sometimes called "Dreaming." In some of their rituals, the Aborigines renewed and strengthened their ties with the Dreaming.

There are numerous native reserves, mostly in the Northern Territory, where about 20% of the aborigines live. Some work on sheep and cattle stations. They are considered the best ringers and stockmen because of their highly developed senses and closeness to nature. Once a year, many simply walk away from their jobs and into the bush for a period of time. No one knows where they go or what they do. When they return, they are usually much thinner, but somehow rejuvenated. This aboriginal journey is referred to as a "walkabout."

Australians refer to the civilized aborigines as "flashes." Many are becoming educated and speak good English. Most speak what is called "pidgin" English. This is simple English mixed with aboriginal words and without correct grammar.

Until 1967, a clause in the Australian constitution prevented the federal government from directly aiding the aborigines. They were forced to live on the fringes of white society and actively discouraged from joining white settlements. Intermarriage was strictly forbidden and they had no voting rights. The government set aside tribal settlements where aboriginal ways of life are preserved, especially traditional religious beliefs, and traditional styles of painting and carftwork. Over the years, many white Australians have tried to help the aborigines raise their standard of living. But for many years churches and other private groups provided the only assistance.

Regardless of where they live, the Aborigines generally lag far behind white Australians in education and income. They also lack decent housing and proper health care. Today the restrictive clause has been removed from the Constitution and the Australian government has many programs to improve the health, education, job skills, and living conditions of the Aborigines. Help is also being provided to help aboriginal communities in rural areas gain title to their land. The government has closely controlled the lives of the Aborigines. However, many now want a greater voice in their own affairs. They especially want to regain control over all of their tribal lands, not just those occupied by aboriginal communities. Except for those who live in the primitive tribal manner, Aborigines have now gained the full rights of Australian citizens.

QUESTIONS: AUSTRALIA'S PEOPLE

1. Where do most of Australia's people live? _____

_____

2. Where are most Australians or their descendents from?

_____

3. Describe Australia's immigration requirements. _____

_____

_____

4. What is Australia's official language? _____

5. Name some British words commonly used in Australia.

_____

_____

6. Where did early settlers borrow many words from?

_____

7. Define:

bush - _____

_____

outback - _____

_____

stations - _____

_____

mobs - _____

squatters - _____

ringers - _____

muster - _____

sway - _____

walkabout - _____

flashes - _____

pidgin English - _____

_____

brumbies - _____

buckjumper - _____

poddy-dodger - _____

8. What does it mean to say one's "blood is worth bottling"?

_____

9. What does "game as Ned Kelly" mean? _____

_____

10. What does "waltzing mathilda" mean? _____

_____

11. Why are land rovers popular means of transportation in the Outback? _____

_____

12. What is the most important means of transportation in the Outback? _____

13. What is the most important means of communication in the Outback? _____

14. Name 2 ways children in the Outback receive an education.

_____

_____

15. Why do mobs of sheep and cattle have to be mustered several times a year? _____

_____

16. Name several problems faced by Australians who live in the Outback. _____

_____

_____

17. What does "Aborigine" mean? _____

18. Where do we believe the Aborigines came from and how long ago? _____

19. Why can we compare the Aborigines with the American Indians?

_____

20. Describe primitive tribal life of the Aborigines. _____

_____

_____

_____

21. What two weapons were used by Aborigines?
    1. _____ 2. _____

22. What did primitive Aborigines diet consist of? _____
    _____

23. Describe some of the Aborigines' unusual senses. _____
    _____
    _____

24. Describe Aboriginal arts and crafts. _____
    _____
    _____

25. Describe Aboriginal religion. _____
    _____

26. Why are Aborigines considered to be the best stockmen?
    _____
    _____

27. What kept the Australian government from helping the Aborigines until recent years? _____
    _____

28. Who provided most of the aid received by the Aborigines?
    _____

29. In addition to a better standard of living, what two things are Aborigines striving for today? _____
    _____

Enrichment Projects:

1. Make drawings of Aboriginal designs.
2. Make a report on sheep or wool production in Australia.
3. Make a listing of Aboriginal words commonly used by all Australians, including names of places and things.

THE OUTBACK

In the United States, there are different kinds of farmland. The land is planted with crops in many places. Only in the western part of our country do we have dry rangeland where cattle are raised.

But most of Australia's farmland has a dry climate similar to our rangeland. Less than 20 inches of rain fall each year. The land does not get enough rain for farmers to grow crops. So most farmland in Australia is used to raise sheep and cattle. Australia raises more sheep than any other country in the world.

In Australia, all large cities are on the coast. The people of Australia call the empty inland regions of their country the "outback." In the outback are huge sheep and cattle ranches called "stations." One station may cover thousands of miles.

The men and women of the outback are like the pioneers who first settled the American West. Some families live 400 miles from the nearest town. Herds going to market are driven hundreds of miles to the nearest railroad.

Sometimes it does not rain for years. The temperatures can go as high as 130°. These outback families often lead hard and lonely lives.

1. The out back has
   a. jungles
   b. many large rivers
   c. high temperatures
   d. freezing winds
2. The word in paragraph 3 that means very big or very large is _____.
3. The words "empty inland regions" in paragraph 3 refer to the work _____.
4. The story does not say so, but it makes you think that
   a. few people live in the outback
   b. outback stations are always near railroads
   c. American pioneers moved to Australia.

5. Most farmland in Australia is used to raise

   a. crops
   b. sheep and cattle
   c. kangaroos
   d. corn and potatoes.

6. The United States raises more sheep than any other country.

   YES NO DOES NOT SAY

7. On the whole, this story is about

   a. growing crops in Australia
   b. railroads in Australia
   c. farmland in Australia

8. Why are sheep and cattle raised in the outback? (Check the story again.)

   a. The people who live there don't know how to raise crops
   b. Sheep and cattle are easy to raise
   c. The land is too dry to grow crops

8. Which of these sentences do you think is right?

   a. Life in the outback is easy
   b. Families in the outback have to get along on their own.
   c. It rains often in the outback and causes flooding.

AUSTRALIAN ENGLISH

Although the Australian speaks English, you might not understand his meaning at all times. Can you fit the Australian words to these American meanings?

1. _____ streetcar
2. _____ pool or pond of water left when the river dries up
3. _____ herd of cattle ready for market
4. _____ natives of Australia
5. _____ furry animal called a duckbill
6. _____ the inland country
7. _____ stock farm in Australia
8. _____ sudden shower from the south
9. _____ curved stick used by the natives of Australia as a weapon
10. _____ friend (buddy)
11. _____ an Australian soldier
12. _____ can for outdoor cooking
13. _____ a man
14. _____ true or real
15. _____ a ranch worker
16. _____ a large bird closely resembling an ostrich
17. _____ the most important and useful tree in Australia
18. _____ a small animal that resembles a panda
19. _____ a burrowing animal that resembles a small bear
20. _____ a kangaroo

'roo
bush
boomerang
cobber
digger
Matilda
burster
billy
bloke
Jackaroo
station
eucalyptus
billabong
koala
emu
platypus
dinkum
tram
Merino
wombat
rabbit
wolf
mob
minibear
aborigine

LESSON 6: EDUCATION, RELIGION AND RECREATION

EDUCATION

Children in Australia must go to school between the ages of 6 and 15 years (16 in Tasmania). Many attend pre-school or kindergarten and there are several radio and television pre-school programs. Children go to primary, or grade school until they are 12, the secondary, or high school until the age of 15 or 18. Most children go to government schools which are free and coeducational. There are a considerable number of parochial (church sponsored) schools in Australia which charge tuition fees. Nearly all school children in Australia wear school uniforms.

Each state has its own Department of Education which trains and employs teachers, builds and administers schools, and sets and marks public examinations. Scholarships are awarded annually to encourage children to stay in school.

The school day begins at 9:00 or 9:30 a.m. and ends at 3:00 or 3:30 p.m. Children are given homework regularly and sports are an important part of the curriculum. The school year is from early February to mid-December. The long summer holiday is for six weeks beginning in December, and two shorter holidays of two to three weeks, dividing the school year into three terms.

The School of the Air is a unique form of education run by each Department of Education for children who live in remote outback areas and are unable to attend normal school. Lessons are done by two-way radio, and correspondence and homework are usually supervised by mothers. Most School of the Air students are able to meet their classmates and teachers only once a year at a specially organized summer camp.

Australia has 18 universities, and more than 80 colleges of advanced (vocational) education. Public examinations are given at the end of high school for entrance to these institutions. Education is considered very important by most Australians. There is a great amount of competition for available university places and a great deal of stress is put on academic achievement.

RELIGION

Australia has complete religious freedom, mostly of Christian faiths, but also of Muslim, Buddhist and others. There is no state or official religion. The Church of England, which is like

our Episcopal denomination, has the most members. Nearly one fourth of the people are Roman Catholic. Methodist, Congregationalist, and Presbyterian are the other most important denominations. In 1977, these three joined to form the Uniting Church.

RECREATION

Australians are an outdoor, sports-loving people. Their country's mild climate permits them to enjoy all kinds of sports most of the year. Since the majority of Australians live near the coast, boating, skin diving, surfboarding and swimming are popular sports.

In the large cities there are surf clubs for adults and children. Surfboards are registered just as automobiles. Surf carnivals are held by different clubs annually. One of the most important competitions is life saving. Being a life guard in Australia is an important job and considered an honor. Only well-trained young men are selected. They are not paid for their services.

Sharks are a problem for surfers and swimmers. Each beach must have a shark patrol. When a shark is spotted, a member of the shark patrol rings an alarm bell and everyone heads for the beach.

Some of the most popular sports in Australia originated in England. All schoolboys play cricket, the British national sport. There are eleven players on each team. It is somewhat like baseball. Each team has a wicket, consisting of three pieces of wood 27 inches high, with two horizontal bars across the top. The wickets are 22 yards apart, or about the distance from the pitcher's mound to home plate. The pitcher is called a bowler. He tries to hit the wicket with the ball. The batsman tries to protect the wicket by stopping the ball or hitting the ball as far as possible. The batter is out if the bowler hits the wicket, if he flies out, as in baseball, or if a fielder takes his ball and hits the wicket with it. The field positions include the bowler, or pitcher, the wicket keeper, long-stop, short-slip, long-slip, long-on and several other positions with strange names.

In 1961 Little League was begun in Perth. Today it is played in most areas, but cricket, rugby football, and soccer will always be the most popular games. Soccer is the fastest growing team sport.

Australian rules football is a rough sport played from April to September. It is a mixture of football, rugby football and soccer.

Australia has long been the home of international swimming, golf, and tennis champions. Horse racing is also a popular sport. The Melbourne Cup Race is world famous.

Another popular English game is bowls, or bowling on the green. There are two teams, or a match between individuals. First a ball is rolled from one end of the green to the other. The object then is to see which team or individual can bowl closest to the first ball. The balls are weighted on one side so that they may be made to roll from one side to another. An expert bowls player can make his ball swerve around a teammates ball or make it come to a stop in exactly the right place.

QUESTIONS: EDUCATION, RELIGION AND RECREATION

1. Between what ages are Australian children required to attend school? _____

2. What are the jobs of the State Departments of Education?

_____

_____

3. When is the Australian school year? _____

_____

4. What is the School of the Air? _____

_____

_____

5. What are the four most common religious denominations in Australia? _____

_____

6. Name three English sports that are popular in Australia.

_____

_____

7. What American sport is becoming popular, especially among school boys? _____

8. Which sport popular in Australia is like baseball?
_____ Football? _____

9. Why are water sports so popular in Australia? _____

_____

Name four water sports popular in Australia.

1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____ 4. _____

10. In what two sports does Australia have many world champions?

1. _____ 2. _____

11. What world famous horse race is held in Australia?

_____

12. What kind of special patrols are found on Australia's beaches? _____

13. What new sport have Australians made up which is a combination of three other sports? _____

14. What are <u>two</u> names for the British sport played on an outdoor field with weighted balls? 1. _____
2. _____

Enrichment Projects:

1. Choose one of the sports listed below to make a report on. Include diagrams if applicable.
   a. Surfing
   b. Cricket
   c. Rugby Football
   d. Bowling on the Green
   e. The Melbourne Cup Race

2. Choose one of these world-famous athletes from Australia to make a report on.
   a. Evonne Goolagong Cawley
   b. Margaret Smith Court
   c. Rod Laver
   d. John Newcombe
   e. Bruce Crampton
   f. Bruce Devlin
   g. Shane Gould
   h. Tracey Wickham
   i. Rod Clarke
   j. Herb Elliot
   k. John Landy
   l. Murray Rose
   m. Dawn Fraser
   n. Lew Hoad
   o. Ken Rosewall

LESSON 7: GOVERNMENT

During colonial times in Australia each colony had its own government. Even though Australia and North America were colonized by Britain at about the same time, the Australian colonies had more self-government than the American colonies. They did not experience the harsh laws and taxes which prompted the American Revolution for independence from Britain. It was not until 1901 that the six colonies of Australia federated, or joined together, and peacefully became an independent country. However, Australia still remains a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, an association formed by Britain and a number of its former colonies which are now independent countries.

The Australian Constitution gives certain powers to the federal government and leaves all other government powers to the states. Each of the six states has its own government. The federal government administers the Capital Territory. In 1978, the Northern Territory became responsible for its own administration, the first step toward statehood. Until a territory becomes a state, however, it needs the approval of the federal government for major policy changes.

Australia has a parliamentary system of government. Under this system the national government is controlled by the political party that has a majority of seats in the lower house of parliament. Parliament is much like the congress in the United States. The upper house is called the Senate and the lower house is the House of Representatives. There are 64 senators, 10 from each state and two from each territory. They are elected for six year terms. The number of representatives is determined by population. There are about twice as many representatives as senators. They are elected for 3 year terms. Elections for the House must be held at least every three years. However, if the majority party loses an import vote in the legislature (no confidence vote), the prime minister asks the governor general who is the representative of the British Crown to dissolve Parliament and call for new elections. All Australians 18 years of age or older must vote in parliamentary and state elections or they are fined.

The leader of the majority party heads the federal government as prime minister. His powers are similar to those of the President of the United States. He appoints Cabinet members who are called Ministers rather than Secretaries. The Prime Minister and his Cabinet make important national decisions. Sometimes under this system of government the country is governed by a coalition. This means that two or more political parties agree to work together in the governing of the country. This has been the case in Australia for many years.

Australia is a monarchy like Great Britain. The British monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, is also queen of Australia and the country's head of state. However, she has little or no power in Australia. She serves mainly as a symbol of the historical tie between the two countries. The queen does appoint the governor general on the recommendation of the Australian Prime Minister. He is the official head of the federal government, but like the queen, his role is mainly symbolic.

The High Court of Australia decides constitutional questions and final appeals from other courts. Bankruptcy, family law, industrial disputes and violations of federal law are dealt with by lower federal courts.

Each Australian state has its own parliament, court system, head of government, called a premier, and a governor. The state governors represent the Queen. State governments are responsible for local law enforcement, public education, and building roads, among other things. The federal government collects nearly all the nation's taxes and each state receives a share. This allowance is usually not enough to finance major new public works. The federal government strongly influences the services that the states provide by granting or denying their requests for additional funds

Local governments are shire (county) and town councils. They are responsible for such services as local roadbuilding, public libraries and garbage protection. The states, rather than local governments, control local public schools and police departments. Local governments receive their income from property taxes and federal and state grants.

Australia has three main political parties. The Australian Labor Party (ALP) seeks to socialize the economy. The Liberal Party (ALP) promotes the nation's traditional free enterprise system. The National Country Party (NCP) represents the interests of farmers and rural Australians. In Parliament, the Country and Liberal Parties form a coalition to oppose the Labor Party.

Australia is called a welfare state by some because the government provides so many services for its citizens. Most drugs, medical care and hospitalization are paid for by the government. It pays old age, war and invalid pensions. All mothers receive a special payment for children born in Australia. Even children under sixteen receive special payments. Social Security in the United States provides similar benefits, but they do not go as far as they do in Australia. Many of these benefits were established when the Labor Party was in control of the federal government.*

*(Benefit information as of 1962. More recent information was not available.)

The Australian Defense force is formed by the Australian Army, the Royal Australian Navy, and the Royal Australian Air Force. All military service is voluntary. There are about 70,000 men and women in the Defense Force.

QUESTIONS: GOVERNMENT

1. Why didn't Australia fight for her independence from Britain like the American colonies? _____

_____

2. What is the Commonwealth of Nations? _____

_____

3. When did Australia become an independent country?

_____

4. How are the two mainland territories governed? _____

_____

_____

5. What are the <u>two</u> houses of Parliament? _____

_____

6. How often do elections for the House have to be held?

_____

7. When might they be held more often? _____

_____

8. How is a Prime Minister chosen? _____

_____

9. What is a coalition? _____

_____

10. Who is the monarch of Australia? _____

11. What is the monarch a symbol of? _____

_____

12. What is the governor general's position in the federal government? _____

_____

_____

13. What are the two heads of state governments called?

_____

14. Which is elected and which is appointed?

_____

15. Where does the money to run the states come from? _____

_____

16. List several services provided by the federal, the state, and the local governments. _____

_____

_____

17. List Australia's <u>three</u> political parties and tell what each represents. _____

_____

_____

_____

18. Why is Australia sometimes called a welfare state? _____

_____

_____

19. What <u>three</u> branches of the military form the Australian Defense Force? _____

_____

Enrichment Project:

Look up additional information on the Common Wealth of Nations.

LESSON 8: AUSTRALIA'S CITIES

Australia is one of the most urbanized countries in the world. Nearly nine of every ten Australians live in cities and towns, and nearly 65 percent of all Australians live in cities of over 100,000 people. These include Canberra, the six state capitals, Geelong in Victoria, Newcastle and Wollongong in New South Wales, and Gold Coast in Queensland.

Each of Australia's capital cities is not only a political center, but also a commercial, industrial and cultural center. Each is the oldest or one of the oldest settlements in the state. Each was founded near the mouth of a river and as close as possible to a good ocean harbor. The river provided drinking water. The harbor made it possible for the settlement to develop as a center of trade and immigration.

Today most city dwellers live in residential areas away from the central business district called suburbs. There are few apartment buildings in Australian cities. Most families live in single story houses with their own yards and gardens. Most older homes are made of wood, but the newer ones are usually made of brick. About 75 percent of Australian families own their own homes.

Big cities in Australia have the same problems as big cities all over the world. The poorest residential areas are usually near the central business district and have high unemployment and crime rates. Especially in Sydney and Melbourne, many Aborigines and non-British immigrants live in the inner cities. These people tend to feel cut off from the rest of Australian society, and their bitter feelings often cause problems in these areas. Air pollution and traffic jams are also problems faced by Australia's cities.

Sydney is often called the birthplace of a nation because it is the oldest, as well as the largest, city in Australia. It is the capital of New South Wales. Its harbor is among the best, largest, and most beautiful in the world. It is entered through a narrow passage and the harbor widens and extends for miles. There is a huge harbor bridge, the largest in the world, and ferries go back and forth across the harbor. It is Australia's most important part and is visited by ships from all over the world.

Because there are so many miles of protected water, the people of Sydney own thousands of yachts and sailboats. Some of Australia's best beaches are near Sydney. Any child who cannot swim at an early age is unusual. Surfing is Sydney's most popular sport and Sydney hosts an abundance of surf clubs for people of all ages.

Sydney is a city of beautiful parks and an outstanding zoo. Koala Park, in the suburbs, is a favorite place to visit. Although many Australian animals may be seen here, it is famous for the many koakas that live here.

It becomes quite cold in Sydney from June through August, but the people do not seem to mind the cold. Many live in unheated homes and there are also many hotels which are not heated.

In Sydney traffic police wear brown uniforms. The people have nicknamed these police, who give tickets for overparking and other traffic violations, the "brown bombers." Sydney is such a busy city that the brown bombers are kept very busy.

Melbourne is Australia's second largest city and often called the City of Charm. It is the capital of Victoria, and over half the state's people live here. Her people say their city is more English than any other in Australia. Melbourne was founded in 1835 and was the capital of Australia for many years.

Melbourne is located close to the mountains and the sea. There are many beautiful parks in and near Melbourne. The Royal Botanic Gardens are the finest in the Southern Hemisphere. Captain Cook's house, which was moved from England piece by piece, is located here. Sherbrooke Forest, outside of Melbourne, is the home of the beautiful lyrebird. The Healesville Sanctuary is a famous wildlife sanctuary where animals roam freely in a huge enclosure and visitors can walk about with the animals. Phillip Island is a natural zoo with a colony of 500 koalas and the nesting burrows of the famous fairy penguins.

Perth, capital of Western Australia, with an average of almost light hours of sunshine each day, is the City of Sunshine. When Colonel John Glenn was orbiting the world in his space capsule, all the people of this city of half a million turned on their lights. Colonel Glenn, speaking from his capsule in space, thanked the city.

Brisbane, the capital of Queensland and third largest city, was established as a convict colony in 1823. It was named for Governor Thomas Brisbane, who was descended from a famous Scotsman named Robert Bruce and from the kings of Scotland.

Adelaide, the capital of South Australia is often called the Festival City. It is located on the Torres River and was founded in 1836. Newcastle, Wollongong, and Geelong are industrial cities which have grown up near the capital cities on the southeast coast. Gold Coast is a resort city south of Brisbane.

Tasmania and its capital, Hobart, were also settled by convicts. Between 1813 and 1817 many convicts escaped in Tasmania and learned to live off the land. Called bushrangers, these escaped convicts often terrorized settlers much like the outlaws in the American West.

In 1911, Australians decided to build a new capital, to be located in a Federal Capital Territory like that of the United States. The territory lies in the state of New South Wales, south of Sydney, and north of Melbourne, the capital of Victoria. The city was named Canberra. A worldwide competition among architects was held to select a plan for the new capital city. An American from Chicago, Mr. Walter Griffin, won the competition.

Canberra is a young city with beautiful parks and wide streets. Parliament House, which is the center for Australia's government, covers almost three and a half acres. There are a beautiful Australian War Memorial, National Library, the National University, Royal Military College, Australian Academy of Science, and many other modern buildings.

QUESTIONS: CITIES

1. Where do most Australians live? _____

_____

2. What is Australia's largest and oldest city?

_____

3. Name 5 similarities among Australia's capital cities.
   1. _____ 2. _____
   3. _____ 4. _____
   5. _____

4. What type of homes do most Australians live in? _____

_____

5. Describe 3 problems faced by Australia's cities.
   1. _____
   2. _____
   3. _____

6. Which Australian city has one of the largest, best, and most beautiful harbors in the world? _____

7. What are "brown bombers"? _____

8. What is Australia's second largest city? _____

9. Which Australian city was its capital before Canberra?

_____

10. Where is Captain Cook's house located? _____

11. Why is Phillip Island well-known? _____

_____

12. Which Australian city is known as the City of Sunshine and why? _____

_____

13. What is the third largest city in Australia?

_____

14. Which Australian capital is known as the Festival City?

_____

15. Why are Newcastle, Geelong, and Wollongong important cities?

_____

16. Why is Gold Coast important? _____

_____

17. Which <u>two</u> state capitals were begun as convict colonies?

_____

18. What are bushrangers? _____

19. How old is Australia's national capital? _____

20. Where is the Capital Territory located?

_____

21. Who designed the national capital?

_____

22. Name <u>four</u> important buildings in Canberra.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

LESSON 9: TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Nearly every family in Australia owns a car. Paved roads connect the state capitals and largest inland cities. Most roads in the outback are unpaved.

Australia has two major continental airlines. Trans-Australia is owned and operated by the federal government. Ansett Airlines of Australia is privately owned and operated. Quantas Airways Limited is Australia's only international airline. It too is owned and operated by the federal government.

Air transportation is especially important to those who live in Australia's outback. Bush pilots make regular flights with mail and supplies. A private, nonprofit organization called the Royal Flying Doctor Service flies emergency medical service to all parts of the outback except the Northern Territory. A publicly owned company provides the same services in the Northern Territory.

Most railroads in Australia are publicly owned. Each state except South Australia and Tasmania has its own railroad system. The federal government owns the South Australia intercity system, the Tasmanian system, and four others. One of these is the Trans-Australian Railway, which is the country's longest line. It extends 1,108 miles from Port Pirie in South Australia to Kalgoolie in Western Australia. The main-line railroads chiefly haul farm goods and minerals from the areas of production to the coastal cities and ports. There are several small private railroads which mainly haul minerals from out of the way mines to main-line railroads.

Ships haul large amounts of minerals between the coastal ports and carry most of the overseas freight. Since Australia has only a small merchant fleet, foreign vessels carry most of her freight. Australia has about 70 seaports. The busiest include Melbourne and Sydney in the east and Dampier, Fremantle, and Port Hedland in the west.

Australia's telephone, telegraph, and postal systems are owned by the federal government and operated by independent government agencies. The Australian Postal Commission runs the postal system. The Australian Telecommunications Commission operates the country's telephone and telegraph systems. Nearly every Australian home has a telephone, except for the remotest parts of the outback where two-way radios are used.

Over half of Australia's radio and television stations are owned and financed by the federal government and operated by the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC), an independent government agency. Unlike commercial stations, ABC stations accept no advertising. Licenses are required for all radios and televisions in Australia.

All newspapers in Australia are privately owned and controlled. Every big city has at least one daily paper and many small communities have weekly papers. A national daily paper, The Australian, is published in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Brisbane.

QUESTIONS: TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

1. What are bush pilots? _____

_____

2. What is the Royal Flying Doctor Service? _____

_____

3. What is the longest railroad in Australia?

_____

4. What is the main purpose of the small private railroads in Australia? _____

_____

5. How many seaports does Australia have? _____
Name some of the most important ports. _____

_____

6. What is the difference between government and commercially owned radio and television in Australia? _____

_____

_____

7. Why do foreign ships carry most of Australia's cargo?

_____

8. What are the main means of transportation and communication in the outback? (2) _____

_____

9. What is the main difference between Australia's and the United States' transportation and communication?

_____

_____

LESSON 10: WILDLIFE

Because of its age, Australia has many unusual animals found nowhere else in the world. The continent became separated from the rest of the earth millions of years ago. Some varieties of birds and animals developed after Australia's formation as a separate continent. As a result of being cut off from the rest of the world, Australia has remained almost a natural zoo for primitive animals that either disappeared or never developed elsewhere.

Most of Australia's native mammals are marsupials, or animals that carry their young in their pouch. Marsupials were a common group of mammals during the period when dinosaurs roamed the earth. With the exception of the oppossum of North America, these pouched animals are found nowhere else in the world. More advanced mammals developed after Australia became a continent and was cut off from other land masses. But marsupials did not develop elsewhere or else died out like the dinosaur.

The kangaroo family is probably the best known of the marsupials. It thrived and developed into many species because they didn't have to compete for food with hoofed animals that developed elsewhere. There are more than 50 different varieties of 'Roos, as these animals are called in Australia. They are found in every part of the continent. Members of this family include the heavy-set hill animals, properly known as wallaroos and luros, the middle-sized members, wallabies and pademelons, and the smallest, rat kangaroos. The best known is the great gray or forester kangaroo which is found in open woods and bush country. A big gray can weigh 200 pounds, and cover 20 feet in a single leap. It is the variety usually found in zoos. The big red kangaroo lives in the dry outback regions. It is even larger than the great gray. A big red male will stand seven feet high.

Usually mixed with mobs (the word used for any group of animals in Australia) of big reds or great grays there will be smaller wallabies. Among the bluffs and steep ravines of Central and Northern Australia are found great red wallaroos. They have shorter legs and bodies than the great gray or big red. The tree kangaroos are smaller than most varieties of wallabies.

Kangaroo mobs get up early to feed. By midday they find shady places to sleep and rest during the heat of the day. They begin to feed again by late afternoon and some species feed all night.

Kangaroos are usually timid; but if cornered or wounded, a big boomer, as an old male is called, will fight and is dangerous. The long hind legs are powerful. There is a sharp claw on the middle toe of each hind leg. It can rip a dog or a human to pieces. Even the short front legs are used to hug dogs to death.

A baby kangaroo is called a joey. When it is born it may be only one inch long. The blind baby finds its way to the mother's pouch where it lives for three months. At first it has no fur and resembles a worm. After three months in the pouch, the joey begins to get out of the pouch and try his legs, but returns there for milk and protection. When the joeys become too big for comfort, the mothers make them stay out. Kangaroos are easily tamed and make nice, friendly pets.

There are few laws to protect kangaroos and some men make their living by killing them. The reason for this is that kangaroos are still so common in many parts of Australia that they eat the grass needed for cattle and sheep. In addition, they are often a serious traffic problem. Most kangaroo meat is sold to canneries for cat and dog food. However, aborigines have always eaten 'roos, and kangaroo tail soup is considered a delicacy by all Australians. In sparsely settled parts of the country, kangaroo and wallaby meat is an important source of food, and settlers speak of the animals as "hopping mutton."

In the kangaroo's tail there are long muscles that are used as strings for banjo-like musical instruments played by the aborigines.

The koala is probably the most lovable of all fur-bearing animals. Often called "bears," they are really marsupials which grow to about 24 inches and are ash-gray above and yellowish-white below. They live entirely on the young leaves of eucalyptus trees and often never take a drink of water during their entire lives. They are slow-moving tree dwellers, but will walk from tree to tree. In the past, the species was nearly wiped out by hunters who killed the animals for their thick pelts. Today strict laws protect Australia's "teddy bears."

The platypus is the most unusual mammal. It lays eggs and has webbed feet and a bill like a duck. The platypus' tail is like a beaver's, and it has cheek pouches like a squirrel. It looks like an otter and eats worms. The male platypus has sharp spurs like those of a rooster which connect to poison glands. The platypus is an excellent swimmer and can stay submerged for more than five minutes when in danger. When it needs air, it can poke just the tip of its beak, which contains its nostrils, above the water. The platypus lives in the banks of streams and is protected by law because it has become quite rare. The echidna, or spiny anteater is the only other egg-laying mammal.

The Tasmanian Devil is a savage animal that looks like a small bear with black fur and white spots. It is a marsupial found on the island of Tasmania. The Tasmanian Devil hides in a burrow during the day and comes out at night. It kills and eats other animals, especially sheep and chickens.

The wombat is also a marsupial living on Tasmania and in southern Australia. It is about three feet long and has long, coarse, yellow-black to gray-brown fur. Wombats live in burrows and come out at night to feed on roots, vegetables and leaves. They make affectionate pets.

Again, native to Tasmania and southern Australia, is the Tasmanian Wolf. It, too, is a marsupial, not a true wolf. This ferocious animal has become almost extinct because settlers killed large numbers of them to protect their sheep and poultry.

The Tasmanian Wolf is about forty inches long and has short, grayish-brown fur. Brown stripes run across its back. It has a long, sharp nose, and a long, dog-like tail. It has a shallow pouch like a kangaroo for its young. However, unlike the kangaroo's pouch, the Tasmanian Wolf's opens backwards.

Australia has about 140 kinds of snakes and 370 varieties of lizards. Most of the snakes are poisonous. The taipan and tiger snake are among the deadliest in the world. None of the lizards are poisonous.

Man has brought many animals to Australia that now live in the wild. The dingo, a wild dog introduced by the aborigines thousands of years ago, eats many sheep. The government pays a bounty to help control the dingo and certain areas have full-time dingo hunters. Wild rabbits were brought to Australia in 1859. They multiplied rapidly and quickly became a threat to grazing lands. State and federal governments work together to control these pests. Camels and water buffalo, once useful to man, also have become wild pests.

Australia has two kinds of large flighless birds - the emu and cassowary. The emu stands about 5½ feet high and weighs about 100 pounds when full grown. It has brownish-black, unusually thick feathers. Its small wings are hidden in the feathers. It has long legs and is a swift runner.

The female emu lays between 8 and 10 eggs in a flat nest of grass and leaves. The male sits on the nest until the eggs hatch. Emus feed on fruit and green plants. They are considered pests because they eat crops and break down sheep fences.

The kookaburra is called a "laughing jackass" because of its loud, braying call. Found throughout the continent, it is

the national bird. It is about 17 inches long and has a large head, a long bill, and brown, black, or white plumage. The kookaburra does not build nests, but lives in tree holes.

About sixty kinds of parrots live in Australia. The cockatoos are largest, some as big as hawks. There are pink and blue galah throughout the continent, sometimes in flocks of thousands. Smaller varieties include honey-eater parrots and lorikeets.

The lyrebird is named for the male's beautiful lyre shaped tail which may be three feet long. It can imitate the songs of other birds and many human sounds. It is the largest and most unusual songbird in the world. The world's only black swans are also among Australia's unique wildlife.

Phillip Island, near Melbourne, is the nesting place of the fairy penguin. Each evening the famous miniature penguin parade takes place when the birds return to land from a day of fishing far out at sea.

QUESTIONS: WILDLIFE

1. Why does Australia have such unusual wildlife? _____
_____
_____

2. What are marsupials? _____
_____

3. What is the only marsupial found outside of Australia, and where is it found? _____
_____

4. What is the largest marsupial family in Australia? Name four members of this family. _____
_____
_____

5. A baby kangaroo is a _____.

6. _____ are called Australia's "teddy bears." They eat only _____.

7. The _____ is Australia's most unusual animal. Name four animals it resembles. _____
_____

8. The _____ is the only other egg-laying mammal.

9. The _____ is a large flightless bird that resembles an ostrich.

10. The _____ is the national bird.

11. There are over sixty kinds of _____ in Australia. The _____ is the largest.

12. The _____ can imitate other animal and human sounds.

13. The _____ _____ have a famous parade every evening when they return to their nests from fishing.

14. The _____ _____ is a savage animal with black and white fur found on the island of Tasmania.

15. The _____ is a marsupial that lives on Tasmania and in southern Australia, and makes an affectionate pet.

16. The _____ _____ is a ferocious marsupial that resembles a dog.

17. The _____ and _____ are animals that were brought to Australia by man, and have become pests.

Enrichment Projects:

1. Draw or make a written report on one or more of the following Australian animals:

   a. Dugong
   b. Cockatoo
   c. Kangaroo
   d. Kookaburra
   e. Koala
   f. Fairy Penguin
   g. Lyrebird
   h. Wombat
   i. Tasmanian Devil
   j. Tasmanian Wolf
   k. Dingo
   l. Emu
   m. Bandicoot
   n. Echidna
   o. Wallaby
   p. Sugar Glider
   q. Platypus
   r. Saltwater Crocodile
   s. Black Swan

THE KANGAROO

"Way down under" in Austrailia live strange animals called marsupials. At least, they would seem strange to us. The best known of these is the kangaroo, commonly called a Roo. These come in many sizes, varying from the Great Roo to the wallabies, who are as small as rabbits. Fossils have been found that show that the kangaroo once grew more than twice the size of the Great 'Roo, which may be 7 feet tall and weigh over 200 pounds.

The kangaroo has powerful hind legs, small front ones, and a long, thick, powerful tail. When he moves, it is by leaps and bounds. A 'Roo can leap more than 25 feet. He can cover 30 miles in an hour.

But the strangest thing about them is that their babies are only about three-fourth of an inch long when born and are the color of an earth worm. Three may be born, but usually only one lives. The little joeys (for that is what they are called) crawl into a deep pouch (marsupium) in the lower front of the mother's body and live there for at least six months without coming out. During the tenth and eleventh months he lives in and out of the pouch and will rush back in if he is frightened.

1. Have you ever seen a kangaroo?_____ Do joeys make good pets?_____
2. What is the only marsupial in the U.S.?_____
3. Name other marsupials in Austrailia:_____

   _____
4. Define:
   a. marsupial _____
   b. wallaby _____
   c. fossil _____
   d. joey _____

THE KOALA

There is a small Australian animal that looks a lot like the toy teddy bear named for President Teddy Roosevelt. This little fellow is often miscalled the koala (koh AH luh) BEAR, but it is not a bear at all. It is a marsupial, or an animal who carries its babies around in a pouch.

This live "teddy bear" is not found outside of Australia for one reason: it eats only the leaves of the blue gum tree which is scarce in this country. Another name for the blue gum is the eucalyptus (yu ka LIP tis).

The koala is only about 12 inches high and two feet long when it is fully grown. After the baby leaves the pouch, the mother carries it upon her back. You would like the koala for a pet: it has such soft fur, puffy cheeks, button-like eyes, and a tiny brown ball for anose. But wherever they are found, they spend much of their time in blue gum trees, eating. Once they were killed freely and their pelts exported. They are now protected by law.

1. Where does the koala live? _____

2. What does he eat? _____

3. What is a marsupial? _____

_____

4. Why aren't there many koalas in the U.S. _____

_____

5. Define pelt: _____

_____

6. What is meant by the last sentence in the paragraph above?

_____

_____

7. Did you ever have a teddy bear? _____

8. In what way did it look like a koala? _____

_____

LESSON 11: PLANTLIFE

Australia has two main kinds of native plants. The acacias and eucalyptus are the most common shrubs in the dry lands, and the most common trees in moister areas.

Australians call acacias wattles. There are about 700 species in Australia. They bear their seeds in pods and many have brightly colored flowers. Common shrubby species include mulga and myall. The silver wattle and blackwood are tall trees. The blackwood is used to make beautiful furniture.

Eucalyptus are called eucalypts by Australians. Australia has about 500 species of eucalyptus, many with narrow, leathery leaves. These leaves contain a fragrant oil which gives the plants a noticeable odor. Scrubby eucalyptus, called mallees, cover large areas of the interior. Eucalyptus trees are also called gum trees. They are the tallest trees in Australia and among the tallest in the world. Once they grew only in Australia, but today they are grown in warm areas all over the world.

Palms and trees that resemble palms grow in many parts of Australia. Grass trees are palmlike trees of the western dry lands. They are related to the yucca which are native to the southwest United States. Macrozamia trees have palm- or fern-like leaves and bear cones like needleleaf trees. They are common throughout Australia. The kauri pine and bunya pine are among the few needleleaf trees found in Australia.

Shrubs called saltbush are common in the dry grazing areas of southern Australia. They get their name from their salty tasting leaves.

Australia has thousands of wildflowers. Many of them are desert species whose seeds lie buried in the ground until brought to life by a heavy rain. Then, for a few days, or weeks, the desert appears as a carpet of color.

QUESTIONS: PLANTLIFE

1. What are the two main kinds of native plants in Australia?

   _____ _____

2. What name have Australians given acacias?

   _____

3. What two names do Australians use for eucalyptus?

   _____ _____

4. What acacia is especially valuable for furniture?

   _____

5. Why are macrozamia trees unusual? _____

   _____

6. How did saltbushes get their name? _____

   _____

7. How is it possible for the desert areas to be covered with wilfflowers at certain times of the year? _____

   _____

   _____

8. What gives eucalyptus trees their noticeable odor?

   _____

Enrichment Projects:

1. Draw a series of pictures showing examples of Australia's plantlife.
2. Give an oral or written report on one or more varieties of Australian plantlife.

UNIT REVIEW

Name _____

DOWN UNDER

1. The smallest continent is an island country, the Commonwealth of _____

2. It is referred to as "down under" because it is on the _____

3. The whole country is made up of six states and two mainland territories. Name the states and their capitals:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

4. The two territories of Australia are:
   a. _____ b. _____

5. Which state is an entire island? _____

6. Name the capital of Australia: _____

7. Give the name of (a) the largest city in Australia: _____ (b) second largest: _____

8. What body of water touches Australia on the west? _____

9. Name the only large river in Australia: _____

10. Two principal products of Australia: _____ and _____

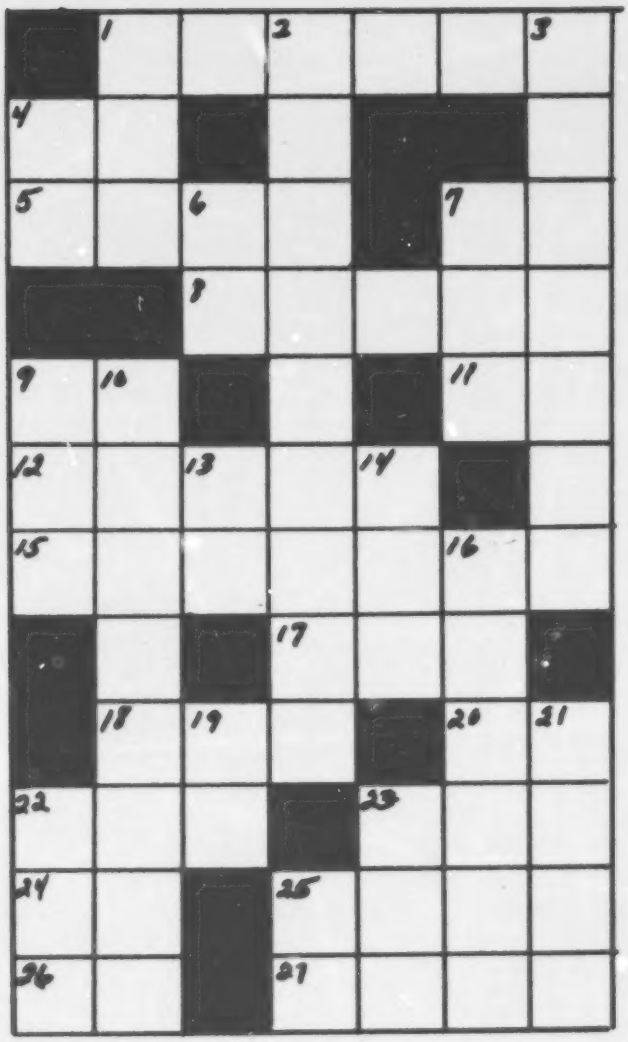
11. Why does Australia have some strange animals not found on other continents? _____

12. Although the original dark-skinned inhabitants have been called "blackfellows," they are not Negroids. These Australoids are called _____ or natives.

G K I S C V A G N A R E M O O B O U P
H J U L T B F N M E K R K N R S S R L
M Y E D E F L A G N Y S Y D N E Y E S
O A R W O O A M O O U Y S O E E Y D Q
M O O T U Y O R R I C A N P Q V T N U
E S T Q N R O A C A N B E R R A U U L
N Q A F R U L S O U T H R B N C V N V
R L U G N A O Q N X B O A I W X U W N
U R Q A T K R C T Z E N M C S W N O X
O E E E T P Z O I Y R A A N A B D D A
B B S N R O E F N D L B S T V G A D Z
L M U E O E R E E S E U O O W N S N L
E O U N T T N I N E N I G I R O B A E
M O U R E E N O T N T I O L P B R L F

COUNTRY
CONTINENT
BOOMERANG
KOSCIUSKO
SOUTH
BRISBANE
SYDNEY
CRAFT
ANIMALS
EQUATOR
MELBOURNE
CANBERRA
DAVE
LAND DOWN UNDER

AUSTRALIA



ACROSS:

1. Teddy bears native to Australia
4. Exist
5. You see with these
7. Yes
8. Quiet
9. Okay
11. Abbreviation for Long Island
12. Capital of Morocco
15. The language spoken in Australia
17. Abbreviation for "incorporated"

18. Girl's name
20. "-- I was going to St. Ives"
22. --- la la
23. Spanish word for "gold"
24. Negative word
25. Old name for Thailand
26. Sounds lide "two"
27. A German river, flowing to the North Sea

DOWN:

1. You open a door with this
2. This island country is also a complete continent
3. Fashionable
4. "To be or not to --"
6. The 19th letter of the alphabet
7. "Ring around a rosie --- fall down"
9. Mineral as it is taken from the earth
10. This native Australian can take big leaps, and carries its young in a pouch
13. Initials of Benny Goodman
14. A metal mined in Bolivia
16. Sacred beetle of the ancient Egyptians, worn as a charm
19. Abbrev. for Veterans' Administration
21. Sounds like "sum"
22. A powerful explosive
23. Fuel
25. Abbrev. for South East

Name _____

AUSTRALIA TEST

I. Match the states and territories with their capitals.

_____ 1.	Queensland	a.	Sydney
_____ 2.	Victoria	b.	Hobart
_____ 3.	New South Wales	c.	Adelaide
_____ 4.	Tasmania	d.	Melbourne
_____ 5.	Northern Territory	e.	Perth
_____ 6.	South Australia	f.	Brisbane
_____ 7.	Western Australia	g.	Darwin

II. True or False

_____ 1. Canberra is Australia's national capital.
_____ 2. The Nullarbor Plain has many trees.
_____ 3. Australia is the world's leading sheep and wool exporter.
_____ 4. The Queen of Great Britain is also the Queen of Australia.
_____ 5. Most of Australia's people live in the outback or "bush".
_____ 6. Sydney is the largest city in Australia.
_____ 7. Eucalyptus trees are evergreens.
_____ 8. The Gold Rush doubled Australia's population.
_____ 9. Lake George keeps disappearing and reappearing.
_____10. Water from artesian wells has to be pumped to the surface.
_____11. Water from artesian wells is often too alkaline for people to drink.
_____12. The Murray River is the most important in Australia.
_____13. Wheat is the major crop grown in Australia.
_____14. The Great Barrier Reef is 1250 miles of coral along the Australian west coast.
_____15. Lake Eyre is the smallest lake in Australia.
_____16. The British first used Australia as a prison colony.
_____17. Rugby is a sport like baseball which is popular in Australia.
_____18. Captain James Cook claimed Australia for Great Britain.

_____19. The Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party in Parliament.

_____20. The dollar is the unit of money used in Australia.

_____21. Cricket is a popular Australian sport much like football.

_____22. It is believed the aborigines came to Australia from Africa.

_____23. Life in Australia is much like life in the United States and Canada.

_____24. Australia has plenty of rainfall each year.

_____25. Yakka means "doesn't work".

III. Short Answer

1. Why is Australia called the "Land Down Under"?

2. Name <u>five</u> animals which are unique to Australia.

3. Explain why we call the aborigines nomads.

4. Name <u>three</u> of Australia's most important minerals.

5. Tell about <u>three</u> of the ways children in the outback get an education.

6. Are Australia's seasons the same as our or opposite?
_____ Why?

IV. Animals

1. This animal can go 35-40 miles per hour. _____
2. This animal feeds only on eucalyptus leaves. _____
3. This is another name for a baby kangaroo. _____
4. This animal cannot fly because of its heavy weight, but it is a large bird. _____
5. This animal is about the size of a medium-sized dog. _____
6. This animal has coarse, black fur with white spots and lives on the island of Tasmania. _____
7. This animal has webbed feet, but is not a duck. It has a bill that it uses for a shovel to dig for worms and bugs. _____
8. This animal has chocolate brown stripes across his back. This animal eats sheep and poultry and lives in Tasmania. _____
9. Another name for this animal is the "laughing jackass" because of its loud cry. _____
10. Any animal that carries its young in a pouch is called a _____.

V. Matching

_____	1. aborigine	a.	cowboy
_____	2. boomerang	b.	man
_____	3. station	c.	friend
_____	4. billy	d.	herd
_____	5. bloke	e.	ranch
_____	6. jackeroo	f.	soldier
_____	7. mob	g.	interior region
_____	8. dinkum	h.	can for outdoor cooking
_____	9. billabong	i.	blind river channel
_____	10. digger	j.	real or true
_____	11. burster	k.	sudden storm
_____	12. joey	l.	baby kangeroo
_____	13. cobber	m.	blackfellow
_____	14. bush	n.	weapon
_____	15. tram or trolley	o.	streetcar

VI. Map Skills: Write the initials of the correct direction in the blank.

1. Hawaii is _____ of Australia.
2. Africa is _____ of Australia.
3. Tasmania is _____ of the mainland of Australia.
4. New Zealand is _____ of Australia.
5. Asia is _____ of Australia.
6. Antarctica is _____ of Australia.
7. The United States is _____ of Australia.

ANSWER KEYS

LESSON 1

Pages 1 & 2: Map Work

E. Directions

1. north
2. west or northwest
3. southeast
4. southwest
5. southwest
6. north or northeast
7. north
8. northwest

F. Scale of Miles

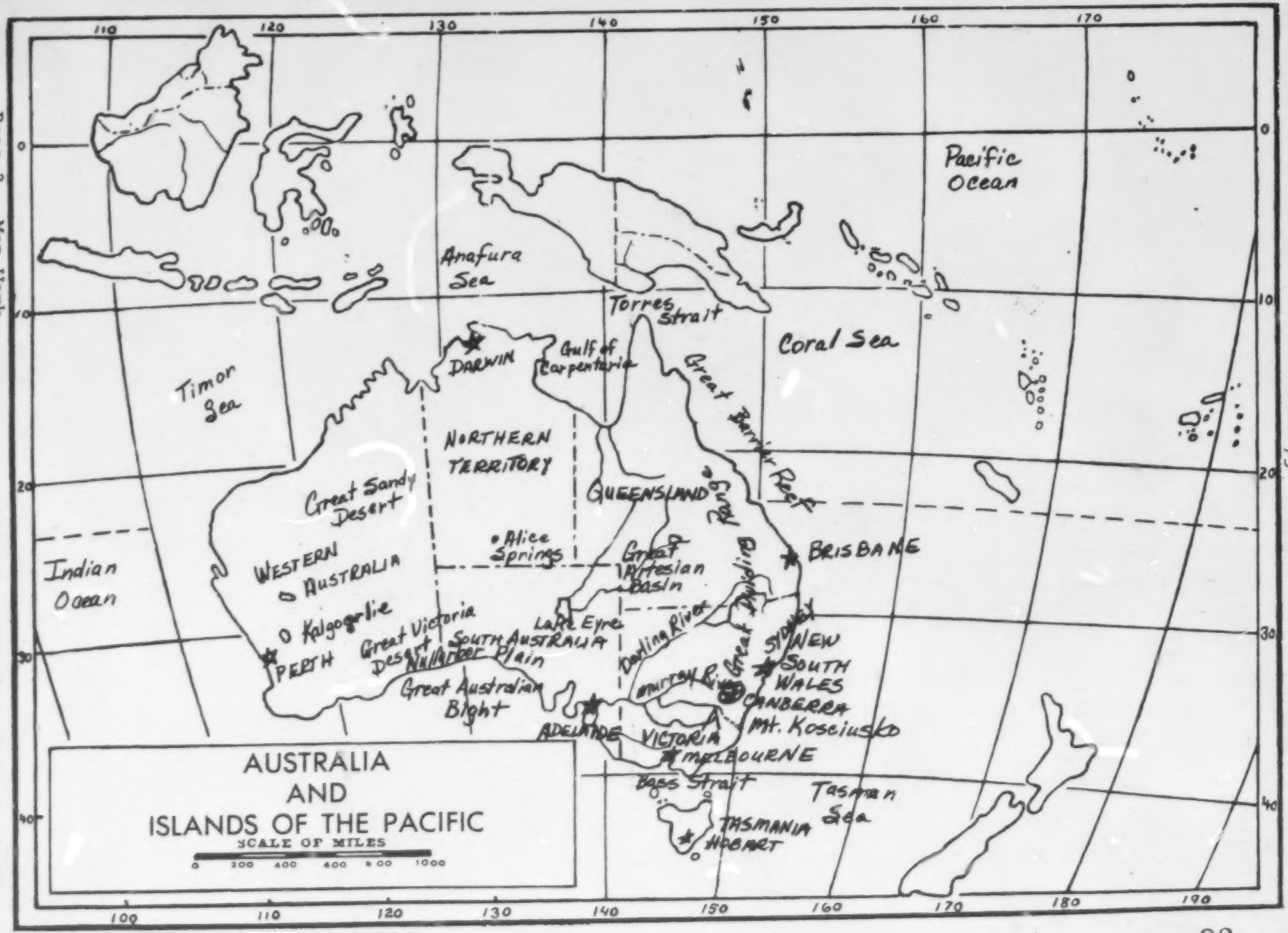
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

G. 113-153° E.
11-43° S.

LESSON 2

Pages 9, 10 & 11: Questions: History

1. Manuel Godhina de Erida
2. Willem Janz
3. Abel Janszoon Tasman - Tasmania & Tasman Sea
4. Captain James Cook
5. James Cook - New South Wales
6. convicts
7. Sydney - Melbourne
8. John Macarthur brought a flock of Merino sheep from Great Britain in 1795.
9. Charles Fremantle
10. New Holland
11. Matthew Flinders
12. William Wentworth - because of his long fight for self-government



COPYRIGHT, HAYES SCHOOL PUBLISHING CO., INC., WILKINSBURG, PA.

13. people who lived on the government's land illegally.
14. Hamilton Hume and William Hovell
15. Charles Sturt
16. John Edward Eyre
17. Robert O'Hara Burke and William Wills - they died of starvation
18. John McDouall Stuart - new areas were needed for settlement and a route for a telegraph line was needed.
19. the discovery of gold
20. Victoria and Western Australia
21. Golden Mile at Kalgoorlie, Western Australia
22. January 1, 1901 - The Commonwealth of Australia
23. Edmund Barton
24. Melbourne
25. Australia and New Zealand Army Corps
26. 1927
27. It is a decree passed by the British Parliament which says Australia may enact her own laws without British interference.
28. mainland Greece, Crete, and Northern Africa
29. Japan entered the war in the Pacific
30. more people were needed to develop Australia's economy
31. So many non-whites wanted to come to Australia that the people feared their way of life would be changed.
32. 1945
33. Korean War and Vietnam War
34. a plan of economic development for South and Southeast Asia - Australia contributed technical assistance, machinery and communications equipment.
35. a mutual defense agreement between Australia, New Zealand, and the U.S.
36. a mutual defense agreement between Australia and seven other nations.
37. mineral wealth - many Australians oppose nuclear power so they don't want to see the vast deposits of uranium developed and much of the mineral wealth lies in Aboriginal tribal lands which they are seeking legal control of.

LESSON 3

Pages 19, 20 & 21

1. Because it lies south of the equator
2. It is the only country to occupy an entire continent - It is the oldest continent but the last to be discovered - It was the last continent to be settled by Europeans - One of world's largest nations in area but smallest in population.
3. tropical
4. temperate; warm summers, cool winters
5. Eastern Highlands run from north to south along the east coast and consist of several low mountain ranges separated from the sea by a coastal plain.
   Central Lowlands is lowest land in Australia located between the Eastern Highlands and Western Plateau. Much of the land is used for grazing with wheat grown in the southern part. The center of the region is desert.
   Western Plateau covers western 2/3 of the country. Much of the land is flat, dry and used mainly for grazing and mining.
6. flow of rivers to the Pacific Ocean and the Great Australian Bight and fertile coastal plain from dry interior.
7. Mount Kosciusko - south of Canberra in the Snowy Mountains of New South Wales.
8. Eastern Highlands
9. wheat
10. grazing
11. bush or outback
12. Western Plateau
13. desert
14. along the southern edge of the Western Plateau
15. no tree
16. the world's largest rock with many small caves containing aboriginal paintings - located in the southwest corner of the Northern Territory.
17. a resort area along the east coast of Queensland
18. world's largest coral reef extends for over 1,200 miles along Australia's northeast coast.

19. by a build-up of bodies of sea creatures called polyps
20. the reef keep the water clear, calm and warm
21. provide drinking water and water for irrigation
22. Murray
23. It supplies the Murray with water when most other rivers are dry.
24. a water conservation project consisting of a system of dams, aquaducts, and tunnels in southeast Australia that provides water for irrigation and electric power
25. dry lakes that have water only after heavy rains
26. Lake Eyre
27. holes in the ground from which water flows under its own pressure
28. provide water for animals that graze there
29. too salty
30. Queensland - Brisbane
    New South Wales - Sydney
    Victoria - Melbourne
    Tasmania - Hobart
    South Australia - Adelaide
    Western Australia - Perth
31. Northern Territory - Darwin
    Capital Territory - Canberra
32. Sydney
33. Tazzie
34. aborigine reservations
35. pine trees - Norfolk Island Pine
36. possible answers: Norfolk Island, Heard and McDonald Islands, Coral Sea Islands, Cocos-Keeling Islands, Christmas Island, Australian Antarctic Territory

LESSON 4

Pages 25, 26 & 27: Economy

1. farm products and minerals
2. lack of capital
3. foreign investors
4. 95% - 5%
5. modern agricultural methods and a high degree of mechanization

6. any of the following: cattle, calves, wheat, wool, dairy products, sugar cane, sheep, lambs, fruits, and barley. Best Answers: wool, beef, sugar, and wheat
7. New South Wales and Western Australia
8. Queensland and New South Wales
9. New South Wales and Western Australia
10. tropical crops such as bananas, pineapple and sugar cane
11. Tasmania
12. mining sites are located in such dry, deserted areas that usually special transportation and housing facilities have to be built every time a new site is opened
13. bauxite
14. any of the following: coal, iron ore, copper, gold, silver, tin, nickel, lead, manganese, tungsten, zinc
15. opals
16. uranium
17. consumer goods are those goods required by the people - producer goods are those goods used in production
18. Sydney and Melbourne
19. processed foods, metals, transportation equipment, paper, and household appliances
20. eucalyptus - paper, floorboards, and furniture
21. Monterey Pine - construction
22. any of the following: abalone, lobster, prawn, oysters, scallops, salmon, mullet, and tuna
23. Australia is so far from everywhere and transportation costs are high
24. Japan, Southeast Asia, New Zealand, and other Pacific Islands
25. farm products and minerals
26. Japan
27. Japan and the U.S.
28. beef, sugar, and alumina (from bauxite)

LESSON 5

Pages 32, 33 & 34: Questions: Australia's People

1. southeast quarter of the country and large cities
2. Europe
3. must have a special skill and a stable personal background
4. English
5. lift for elevator, tap for faucet, biscuits for cookies, pub for tavern, boat for truck, and petrol for gasoline
6. aborigines
7. dry interior regions
   dry interior regions
   ranches
   herds of animals
   ranchers or settlers
   cowboys
   roundup
   bedroll
   aboriginal journey into bush
   educated Aborigines
   wild horses
   bucking broncos
   rustlers
8. highly praise
9. brave
10. tramping the roads
11. few paved roads
12. plane
13. 2-way radio
14. 2-way radio, boarding school
15. to move to new grazing areas and markets
16. weeks of terrible heat, obtaining good water, keeping kangaroos, dingos, and rabbits under control, preventing poddy-dodgers from stealing livestock
17. first inhabitants of the land
18. India and New Guinea, 40,000 years ago
19. both were badly mistreated by white settlers and pushed from their lands
20. detail may vary

21. boomerang, woomera
22. rats, kangaroo, birds, eggs, shellfish, insects, wild vegetables
23. keen eyesight, tracking ability, ability to find water
24. painting and carving on rock and wood, woven bags, baskets and mats of bark, root fiber, fur, or human hair
25. believed great beings created the world and everything in it, beings became part of nature to live in beliefs and rituals called "Dreaming." Rituals renewed and strengthened their ties with the "Dreaming."
26. their unusual senses
27. a clause in the constitution
28. missionaries
29. greater voice in their own affairs and control over all their tribal land

Page 37: Australian English

1. tram
2. billabong
3. mob
4. aborigines
5.
6. bush
7. station
8. burster
9. boomerang
10. cobber
11. digger
12. billy
13. bloke
14. dinkum
15. jackaroo
16. emu
17. eucalyptus
18. koala
19. wombat
20. 'roo

LESSON 6

Pages 41 & 42: Education, Religion and Recreation

1. 6-15, 16 in Tasmania
2. trains and employs teachers, builds and administers schools, sets and marks public exams
3. early February to mid-December, 3 terms divided by 2 six week vacations
4. children in isolated areas get their schooling over 2-way radios, they receive and return their assignments by mail

5. Church of England, Roman Catholic, Uniting Church includes Methodist and Presbyterian
6. cricket, rugby, soccer
7. baseball
8. cricket - rugby
9. many excellent beaches and most of the population lives near the coast
10. possible answers: tennis, golf, track and swimming
11. Melbourne Cup
12. shark patrols
13. Australian rules football
14. bowls or bowling on the green

LESSON 7

Pages 46 & 47: Government

1. Australia was never subjected to the harsh controls that the American colonies were.
2. the association formed by Britain and a number of former colonies that are now independent countries.
3. 1901
4. the federal government administers the Capital Territory - since 1978 the Northern Territory has been responsible for its own administration but major decisions must have approval from the federal government.
5. House of Representatives and Senate
6. at least every three years
7. if the majority party receives a no-confidence vote in Parliament the governor general can dissolve the House and call for new elections
8. by the majority party
9. two or more parties working together to run the government
10. the monarch of Great Britain, Queen Elizabeth II
11. the historical tie between Australia and Britain
12. he is appointed by the reigning monarch of Britain and acts as a go-between for the British and Australian governments. Like the Queen, his role is largely symbolic.

13. premier - governor
14. premier elected - governor appointed by Queen
15. federal government divides taxes and states must apply for additional funds for special projects
16. state: law enforcement, road construction, education
    federal: taxes
    local: local road building, public libraries and garbage collection
17. Australian Labor Party wants to socialize Australia's economy.
    Liberal Party of Australia promotes free enterprise.
    National Country Party represents interests of farmers and rural citizens.
18. Because the government provides so many benefits for its citizens.
19. Australian Army, Royal Australian Navy, Royal Australian Air Force

LESSON 8

Pages 51 & 52: Cities

1. in cities (on the SE coast)
2. Sydney
3. possible answers: each is a political center; each is a cultural center; each is a commercial center; each is an industrial center; each is the oldest or one of the oldest settlements; each was founded near a river; each was founded near an ocean harbor
4. single story with their own yard
5. air pollution - traffic control - high crime and unemployment in the inner cities
6. Sydney
7. traffic police in Sydney
8. Melbourne
9. Melbourne
10. Royal Botanic Garden in Melbourne
11. its colony of koalas and the nesting place of fairy penguin
12. Perth, because it averages almost eight hours of sunlight per day
13. Brisbane

14. Adelaide
15. industrial centers
16. resort area
17. Hobart and Sydney (also Melbourne)
18. escaped convicts who lived off the land in Tasmania and terrorized the settlers
19. 71 years (or 55) depending on whether you figure from when it was started or when the government moved there
20. Southern New South Wales between Sydney and Melbourne
21. Walter Griffin
22. possible answers: Authrailian War Memorial, National Library, National University, Royal Military Academy, Austrailian Academy of Science

LESSON 9

Page 55: Transportation and Communication

1. pilots of small planes who make regular and emergency flights into the outback or bush with mail and supplies
2. doctors who fly emergency medical service to the outback
3. Trans Austrailian Railway - Port Pirie and Kalgoorlie
4. to haul minerals from out of the way mines to mainline railroads
5. 70 - Melbourne, Sydney, Dampier, Fremantle, Port Hedland
6. government controlled stations have no advertising
7. Austrailia's merchant fleet is too small to carry all the cargo
8. airplanes and 2-way radios
9. much of Austrailia's transportation and communication is government owned and controlled. Litte of the U.S.'s is.

LESSON 10

Pages 60 & 61: Wildlife

1. the age of the continent and its separation from other land
2. pouched mammals
3. opossum, North America
4. kangaroo, wallaroos, luros, wallabies, pademelons, rat kangaroos
5. joey
6. koalas, eucalyptus leaves
7. platypus, beaver, duck, squirrel, otter
8. echidna or spiny anteater

9. emu
10. kookaburra
11. parrots, cockatoo
12. lyrebird
13. fairy penguins
14. Tasmanian Devel
15. wombat
16. Tasmanian Wolf
17. rabbit, dingo

Page 63: The Koala

1. Australia
2. eucalyptus leaves
3. an animal that carries its babies in a pouch
4. because there are few eucalyptus trees to provide food for them
5. an animal hide or skin
6. there are laws against killing koalas

LESSON 11

Page 65: Plantlife

2. acacia and eucalyptus
2. wattles
3. eucalyptus and gum trees
4. blackwood
5. they have palm or fernlike leaves and bear cones like needleleaf trees
6. their leaves have a salty taste
7. seeds lie buried in the ground until brought to life by a heavy rain
8. the leaves contain a fragrant oil

UNIT REVIEW

Page 66: Down Under

1. Australia
2. south side of the equator
3. Queensland - Brisbane
   New South Wales - Sydney
   Victoris - Melbourne
   Tasmania - Hobart
   South Australia - Adelaide
   Western Australia - Perth
4. a. Northern Territory b. Capital Territory
5. Tasmania

6. Canberra
7. Sydney - Melbourne
8. Indian Ocean
9. Murray
10. wool - wheat
11. Thousands of years ago the land bridge which connected Australia with the rest of the world disappeared and Australia's animals did not migrate to other areas.
12. aborigines

Page 68: Australia

Across

1. Koalas
4. Be
5. Eyes
7. Ay
8. Still
9. OK
11. LI
12. Rabat
15. English
17. Inc
18. Ava
20. As
22. Tra
23. Oro
24. No
25. Siam
26. To
27. Elbe

Down

1. Key
2. Australia
3. Stylish
4. Be
6. Es
7. All
9. Ore
10. Kangaroo
13. BG
14. Tin
16. Scarab
19. VA
21. Some
22. TNT
23. Oil
25. SE

AUSTRALIA TEST

I.
1. f
2. d
3. a
4. b
5. g
6. c
7. e

II.
1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. F
6. T
7. T
8. T
9. T
10. F
11. T
12. T
13. T
14. F
15. F
16. T
17. F
18. T
19. T
20. T
21. F
22. F
23. T
24. F
25. F

III.
1. It is south of or under the equator.
2. Tasmanian Devil, kangaroo, emu, lyrebird, platypus, wallaby, koala, kookaburra, black swan, parrot (?), wombat
3. They constantly move in search of food and water.
4.
5. correspondence courses, 2-way radio, boarding schools
6. Opposite - Because Australia is south of the equator and we are north

IV.
1. kangaroo
2. koala
3. joey
4. emu
5. dingo
6. Tasmanian Devil
7. platypus
8. Tasmanian Wolf
9. kookaburra
10. marsupial

V.

1. m	6. a	11. k
2. n	7. d	12. l
3. e	8. j	13. c
4. h	9. i	14. g
5. b	10. f	15. o

VI.

1. NE
2. N
3. S
4. SE
5. N
6. S
7. NE

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Australia, Wonderland Down Under, Barbara Ker Wilson, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1969.
2. Australia, Paul Ritchie, Macmillan, 1968.
3. Let's Travel In Australia, Gordon Currie, Travel Press, 1968.
4. The Story of the Platypus, Alfred G. Milotte, Alfred A. Knopf, 1959.
5. Story of Australia, A. Grove Day, Random House, 1960.
6. Australian Animals and Birds, Sheila Hawkins, Tri-Ocean, 1962.
7. The First Book of Australia, Edna M. Kaula, Watts, 1960.
8. Australia: The Quiet Continent, Douglas Pike, Cambridge, 1962.
9. The Changing World of Australia, Ronald M. Younger, Watts, 1963.
10. Australia, Russel B. Ward, Prentice-Hall, 1965.
11. Australia: Her Story, Kylie Tennant, St. Martins, 1953.
12. A Regional Geography, Part Three: Australia and New Zealand, L. Dudley Stamp, 9th ed., Wiley, 1965.
13. Australia, the Land and its People, Elizabeth Cornelia, Macdonald Educational, 1978.
14. This Is Australia, M. Sasek, Macmillan, 1970.
15. Australia Today, Eleanor Baker, Steck-Vaughn, 1969.
16. Australia, Oceania, and the Polar Lands, Phillip Bacon, Golden, 1960.
17. How People Live In Australia, Owen Martin, Benefic, 1971.
18. The Land and People of Australia, Godfrey Blunden, Lippincott, 1972.
19. Australia, Bruce Brander, National Geographic Society, 1968.
20. Let's Visit Australia, John C. Caldwell, Day, 1963.

21. Australia In Pictures, Jo McDonald, Sterling, 1973.

22. Australia and New Zealand, Colin McInnes, Time, Inc., 1964.

23. Peoples of the Earth, Grolier, 1973.

24. A Concise History of Australia, Clive Turnbull, Viking, 1966.

Fiction:

1. On the Beach, Nevil Shute, Morrow, 1957.

2. The Dark Bright Water, Patricia Wrightson, Atheneum, 1979.

3. The Nargun and the Stars, Patricia Wrightson, Atheneum, 1974.

4. Runaway Girl, Ruth Morris, Random House, 1962.

5. Peter and Butch, Joan Phipson, Harcourt, 1969.

6. Hills End, Ivan Southall, Macmillan, 1962.

7. The Hammerhead Light, Colin Thiele, Harper & Row, 1976.

8. Threat to the Barkers, Joan M. Phipson, Harcourt, 1965.

9. Doug of Australia, Betty Cavanna, Watts, 1965.

10. All the Proud Tribesmen, Kylie Tennant, St. Martins, 1960.

11. Australian Legendary Tales, K. Langloh Parker, Viking, 1966.

12. Beyond Dreamtime, Trudie MacDougall, Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, Inc., 1978.

13. Rain Comes to Yamboorah, Reginald Ottley, Harcourt, 1967.

14. Ngari the Hunter, Ronald Rose, Harcourt, 1968.

15. Kangaroo Red, Bernice Freschet, Scribner, 1966.

16. Boomerang Hunter, Jim Kjelgaard, Holiday House, 1960.

17. Boy Alone, Reginald Ottley, Harcourt, 1965.

Films and Filmstrips, AEA-7:

Booking Number	
2626	Wool in Australia
9293A	Me and You Kangaroo
2558	Jackeroo
1273A	Australian Wildlife
3521	Australia - Down Under and Outback
9758A	Animals of Australia
6353	Australia and New Zealand